The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,898—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1883.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 16 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883. FRIDAY.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	..2nd Nov.
L. CLYDE	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	..9th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..16th ,,
L. MUZAFFORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	..23rd ,,
— VENETIA	2726	900	A. B. Daniell	..30th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	.. 2nd Nov.
PEKIN	3909	600	A. Symons	..16th ,,
HYDASPES	2264	300	G. Scrivener	..30th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including	I Class .. R 520	Including
II do. .. 340	wines.	II do. 350	wines.
III do. .. 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Thursday ..... 1st Nov., 1883.
CHINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec., 1883.

Passengers and heavy Luggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route, R	95	Brighton Route R	10
,,	II do.	do.	70	do.	18
From Naples,	I do.	do.	145	do.	19
,,	II do.	do.	105	do.	13

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)	1st class £	7	5 0
Via Dieppe	1st class ,,	5	18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. PERSIA	3,553	480	R. Hutchinson	5th Nov.
s.s. ARMENIA	3,395	480	G. H. Read	13th ,,
s.s. VICTORIA	3,342	480	John Craig	3rd Dec.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1883.

CLAN LINE.

THE fine new steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons Register, WILL SAIL for LONDON on or about the 15th proximo. She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

Passage Money—Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th Oct., 1883.

GENERAL AVERAGE PER S.S. "WERNETH HALL."

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO from LIVERPOOL per s. s. "WERNETH HALL," transhipped at Lisbon and brought on to Bombay by the s. s. "ASTON HALL," and consignees whose goods are missing, are hereby requested to send in to the undersigned not later than the 25th November, proximo, the net market values of their goods, together with Invoices, account sales, if any, and survey reports, in order to have the net contributing value to General Average determined and the claims for missing goods properly adjusted and certified to by Messrs. LIDBETTER and STEAD, Average Adjusters.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for the Hall Line of steamers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1883.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. ARMENIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the PRINCES DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS WITHOUT DELAY.

CONSIGNEES of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo, WITHOUT DELAY, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the dock, otherwise no claims will be admitted.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th October, 1883.

AUCTION SALE OF A VESSEL AT AKYAB.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Austrian ship ERMINIA J., as she now lies on the beach in the Akyab harbour, including her spars, sails, chains, anchors, boats, stores, provisions, &c. For further particulars, apply to MOHR BROTHERS and Co., AKYAB, Agents for owners.

POHKAR HORSE FAIR.

THE POHKAR HORSE and CATTLE FAIR will be held this year from the 12th to the 16th NOVEMBER, 1883.

Remount and other officers can reach Pohkar by rail to Ajmere, and thence Pohkar is 7 miles by Pucca-road.

If sufficient applications are received in one week a Mess for the convenience of officers attending the Fair will, if possible, be started. Officers desirous of becoming members of the Mess should apply to the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, stating the number of days they will use the Mess.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS, C. S.,
Commissioner, Ajmere, Merwara.

Camp Beawar, the 24th October, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 6th November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Mohreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on SATURDAY, 3rd November, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

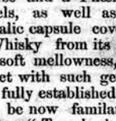
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,465 tons, on 7th November, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th October, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO  SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,**
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered.
Agates Replaced in Compasses.
Barometer Tubes Replaced,
&c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS

"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

	Cash Rs.
RAT TRAPS ..... each	1 0
CAT or HARE TRAPS ..... ,,	3 0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ..... ,,	15 0

TREACHER & CO, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEILLER'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.

THIS brand, pronounced to be the finest of all the Preserves made from BITTER ORANGES, like the Jams prepared by this CELEBRATED SCOTCH PRESERVER,

Has preference over all other kinds.

1 lb. tins 6 As., 2 lb. tins 11 As., cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AIR-BEDS, CUSHIONS, and PILLOWS, INDIA-RUBBER ICE and HOT-WATER BAGS, &c.

India-rubber Air-Beds with pillows.
,, ,, Cushions, circular.
,, ,, ,, Four cornered.
,, ,, ,, ,, French reeded.
,, ,, Pillows.
,, Bags for applying Ice to the Head, &c.
,, Hot water Bottles for the application of Heat to the Stomach, Feet, etc.
,, Water Bed vulcanized, 6 feet by 3 feet.
,, Water and Air-Bed, Tubular, 6 feet by 2½ feet.

Water-proof Bed Sheeting.
Chapman's Bags for applying Ice to the spine.
Bellows for Beds, Cushions, and Pillows.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION!

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky," and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHR & Co., LIMITED.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

FLOWER SEEDS.

THE QUOTATIONS contained in our GENERAL CATALOGUE are hereby CANCELLED. REVISED PRICE-LIST of 160 varieties of choice Seeds suitable for cultivation in India will be furnished on application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones, carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S PATENT FOOD

FORMS A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.

It is also the best food for the prostrated digestion of Invalids.

Fresh supplies are constantly arriving and good condition guaranteed.

Per bottle, As. 14 and Re. 1-8.
Per dozen, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 18.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. Per doz. Rs.	a.					Cash. Per doz. Rs.	a.
54	0	... Special invalid	... BRANDY	... O. O. O. O.	...	54	0
		Matured expressly for Medicinal use, 15 years old.					
33	0	... Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O.	...	33	0
		The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft, and delicate.					
30	0	... Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O.	...	30	0
		A choice matured Spir t.					
26	0	... Pale	... BRANDY	... O.	...	26	0
		Good and pure.					
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet	...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.					
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish	...	22	8
		Soft, mellow, and mild.					
15	0	... Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old	...	15	0
		A good wholesome spirit.					
20	0	... Plymouth	... GIN	... Dry	...	20	0
		Very palatable flavour.					
18	0	... Unsweetened	... GIN	...Very superior	...	18	0
		Pure and fine by age.					
17	0	... Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom	...	17	0
		High quality and delicate flavour.					
22	8	... Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica	...	22	8
		An exquisite spirit softened by age.					

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EN ROUTE TO EUROPE.

ASQUITH and LORD supply every necessary in GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for a voyage home or a journey up-country. GENTLEMEN arriving in, or departing from BOMBAY, will do well to pay their WELL-KNOWN WAREHOUSE a visit. They will find each DEPARTMENT under EUROPEAN SUPERVISION and may ly on punctuality in the execution of all orders entrusted to their care.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

THE BEST LONDON-MADE, ALL NEW GOODS.

Gent.'s Overland Trunks, stout japanned canvas	Rs. 27 0 to Rs. 36 0
Best quality, very durable	40 0 to 50 0
The "Service" or Trooper, extra wide and low, to go under seat or berth	45 0 to 50 0
Ladies' Dress Trunks, or Imperials...	45 0 to 60 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux, self-closing	55 0 to 125 0
Railway Portmanteaux, tan waterproof canvas	12 0 to 48 0
Vade-Mecums, very useful for Train or Cabin	38 0 to 44 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags	36 0 to 56 0
Hide, Hand, or Carriage Bags	12 0 to 29 0
Courier Bags	10 0 to 14 0
Wide Opening Bags, best hide leather	20 0 to 29 0
Ladies' Fitted Toilet Bags	65 0 to 70 0
Ladies' Morocco Bags, sterling silver fittings.	100 0 to 175 0
Gent.'s Fitted Bags	75 0 to 150 0
Gent.'s Solid Leather Dressing Cases.	19 0 to 40 0
Tan or White Bags, for soiled linen...	5 12 to 8 8

RUG-STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Cash Discount.—Two annas in the Rupee, equal to 12½ per cent.

OUR SHOW-ROOM FOR TRUNKS AND BAGS OFFERS A SPLENDID CHOICE

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

LAWN-TENNIS.

Just unpacked another large consignment of

AYRE'S CELEBRATED BATS

WEIGHTS, 11 ozs. to 16 ozs.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,

17, CHURCH GATE-STREET, BOMBAY. AND TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE OLDEST EUROPEAN WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we specially advertise.
Our Prices include *Duty and Dues, on these* items Discount is precluded.
Our Rates of Discount otherwise are most liberal for Cash.

CLARETS.

Our Own Shipping.

MEDOC,	ST. ESTEPHE,	ST. JULIEN,	CHATEAU LAROSE,
Rs. 14 0.	Rs. 16 8.	Rs. 22 0.	Rs. 24 0.

CHATEAU RAUZAN, Rs. 30 0. CHATEAU LAFITTE, Rs. 36 0.

Half-Bottles or Pints, Rs. 2 per two dozen extra.

CHAMPAGNES.

"ROYAL CHARTER,"	FINEST EXTRA DRY,	CARTE BLANCHE,
WACHTER'S SHIPPING,	OUR OWN SHIPPING,	"SIBADEY BRAND,"
Rs. 38 0.	Rs. 36 0.	Rs. 34 0.

COGNACS.

Our Own Shipping.

****	***	**	*
Rs. 39 0.	Rs. 34 0.	Rs. 30 8.	Rs. 28 0.

WHISKY.

FINEST SCOTCH HIGHLAND MALT,	"CARLTON,"		FINEST IRISH,
OUR OWN SHIPPING,	11 YEARS' OLD,	5 YEARS' OLD,	OUR OWN SHIPPING,
Rs. 24 0.	Rs. 38 0.	Rs. 32 0.	Rs. 24 0.

LIME-JUICE CORDIAL 13-8, CYDER 7-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road; BOMBAY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

EDINA SCOTCH. WHISKY. OLD HEAD IRISH.

THE OLD HEAD is perhaps the finest as it is one of the most celebrated of Irish beverages, and is to Ireland what the EDINA is to the sister Country. Each of these Spirits represents the highest excellence of its class.

Edina	Per dozen Rs.	24
Old Head ***	,, ,,	24
Do. ****	,, ,,	26

SOLE AGENTS,

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising:

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
DEWAN'S PICKLE,
ANOTHER SUPPLY RECEIVED.

A CONDIMENT of rare excellence; prepared under state supervision from the choicest Indian Fruits. The most delicious combination yet produced. As an adjunct to Meat, Fowl, Fish, Curries, Pilaus, Macaronis, &c., &c., it cannot be equalled, imparting an exquisite zest to the plainest food and reviving the most jaded appetite.

Per Jar, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

LACTOPEPTINE,
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

Small Bottles	Re. 0 14
Large Bottles	Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER.
As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.
Per box of 7 lbs. As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS,
from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS
and all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re. 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8

Capacity ½ gall. 1½ galls. 2½ gall. 3½ galls. 5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per tin As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SEWAGE WORKS FOR SIMLA.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of SEWAGE WORKS for Simla. Full particulars can be learned on application to

H. R. GOAD,
Secretary to the Municipality.

Simla, 18th Oct., 1883.

A D.-B. C.-FIRE DUCK GUN, No. 8 bore, in excellent order, rebounding locks, carries ball very well indeed.

A D.-B. C.-FIRE EXPRESS RIFLE, nearly new, 360 bore, with swedging apparatus complete, and about 100 solid brass cases.

For particulars, inquire of Messrs. JEHANGIR FRAMJEE and Co.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TELEPHONE POSTS, BRACKETS, CROSS ARMS, BOLTS, NUTS, &c., &c. Full particulars to be had on application to the undersigned.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Telephone Company, Ld.

Bombay, Oct. 29, 1883.

NEW COALING STATION at PERIM HARBOUR, on the Island of Perim, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mendeb.

BEST CARDIFF COAL SUPPLIED, with despatch, on the shortest notice, and on the most favorable Aden terms and prices. Ships desiring to coal should fly a red flag at the foremast head by day, or burn two blue lights forward at night. Pilots, if wanted, will be supplied free of charge.

THE PERIM COAL CO., Ld.,
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY NOTICE.

RATES FOR GRAIN AND SEEDS.

ON and after the first November next the charges for CARRIAGE of GRAIN and SEED to Bombay will be REDUCED as shown below:—

	Per Maund. Rs. a. p.
From Jabalpur and all stations up to Pagdhol inclusive	From 0 10 9 / To 0 9 6
From Nagpur and all stations up to Jalamb, including Khamgam	From 0 10 0 / To 0 9 6
From Oomrawuttee	From 0 10 3 / To 0 9 9

The rates from other stations remain the same.

ED. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay Terminus, 25th Oct. 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION OF RATE FOR CARRIAGE OF KEROSINE OIL.

ON and after the 1st November next, the RATES for KEROSINE OIL booked over this Railway and through to foreign lines will be REDUCED as under, viz.:—

At owner's risk from Second to First Class.
At Company's risk from Third to Second Class.

The reduced rates from Bombay (Waree Bunder) to the following junctions with Foreign Lines, are as under:—

	Owner's risk. First Class. Per Maund.	Company's risk. Second Class. Per Maund.
Wadi (Junction for Nizam's State Railway) ..... Rs.	0 12 3	Rs. 1 0 11
Wurdah (Junction for Wurdah Coal St. Railway) ....Rs.	0 15 1	Rs. 1 5 4
Nagpur (Junction for Nagpur and Chattisgurh St. Railway) ..... Rs.	1 0 6	Rs. 1 7 2
Khandwa (Junction for Rajputana-Malwa Railway)...Rs.	0 11 7	Rs. 0 15 11
Jabalpur (Junction for East Indian Railway) ..... Rs.	1 3 4	Rs. 1 11 3
Raichur (Junction for Madras Railway) ..... Rs.	0 14 3	Rs. 1 3 10

ED. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th October, 1883.

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for the DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL and REFORMATORY INSTITUTION from 1st December, 1883. Salary Rs. 150 a month, with free quarters and a liberal percentage on the actual profits derived from works executed at the Institution. A practical knowledge of Mechanical Engineering and a fair colloquial knowledge of Hindoostani being among the chief qualifications which candidates are expected to possess. If a candidate who may be found qualified in every other respect, but who may be unacquainted with Hindoostani, is selected for the post he will be paid a salary of only Rs. 125 a month until he acquires a colloquial knowledge of the language.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded before 20th November, 1883, to the address of the SECRETARY, David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, No. 169, Kalbadevie-road.

By order of the Managing Committee of the D. S. I. and R. Institution,

NARAYEN PANDURANG,
Secretary, D. S. I. & R. Institution.

Bombay, 26th October, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES .....Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL.
STAGE MANAGER.....Mr. J. B. FERRELL.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ..Herr J. S. COLONNA.
SCENIC ARTIST..... .Herr MAURICE FREYBERGER.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 31ST OCTOBER,
LAST PERFORMANCE.
THE GREAT BURLESQUE,

IVANHOE,

Preceded by
DELICATE GROUND.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 : Commence at 9.
Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.
GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

MARCH	Defilir	Wiedemann.
OVERTURE....	Lustspiel	Keler Bela.
VALSE	Wiener Lius Blut	Joh Strauss.
POTPOURRI ...	Ball Masque	Verdi.
MAZURKA	Aarden Blumen	Fahrbach.
QUADRILLE ..	Fatinitza	Ed. Strauss.

PARTIE II.

OVERTURE ..	Lodoiska	Cherubini.
FINALE	Leonora	Verdi.
VALSE	Only for thee	Seydel.
GALOP.....	Garnison	Kleisser.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY, One Rupee.
Commencing at 9 p. m.
Suppers always kept ready after the entertainment.

MR. WM. WATSON having RETURNED to BOMBAY has TO-DAY TAKEN OVER CHARGE of our firm here. All communications will receive his prompt personal attention.
WM. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay, 30th October, 1883.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE will be held in the Offices of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, at 3 p.m. (on the evening of which day the Special Commissioner intends leaving for Calcutta) when, after reviewing the work executed since last meeting, and receiving suggestions from intending Exhibitors, the Committee will be asked—

(1.) To place a sum of money at the disposal of the Special Commissioner to meet necessary expenses in connection with exhibits in Calcutta.

(2.) To pass such other Resolutions as may be considered necessary.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 29th October, 1883.

VIENNA FURNITURE.

MR. NEUBERG begs to intimate ARRIVAL of a further consignment of VIENNA bentwood FURNITURE, consisting of Chairs, with and without arms (suitable for Drawing, Dining, and Bed-rooms), Saloon, Rocking, Library, Office and Deck Chairs, Piano Stools, Verandah Sofas, Teapoys, Tables, etc., etc., and respectfully invites an early inspection of the same.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

COOPER AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1884. NOW READY. LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1884.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUNTA DA FAZENDA PUBLICA DO ESTADO DA INDIA.

NO. 49.—O GOVERNO DA INDIA PORTUGUEZA precisando de 300 toneladas de carvão de pedra, para o serviço das lanchas a vapor, convida a todas as PESSOAS, que o quizerem fornecer, para que lhe enviem, ate ao dia 30 do proximo mez de novembro, as competentes propostas em cartas fechadas e com direcção a esta Secretaria.

A proposta deverá conter designadamente o preço de cada toneilada de carvão posta em Goa, sendo a toneilada igual a 20 cwt.

O carvão será das seguintes qualidades Cardiff e New-Castle (Davidson West Hartly) e em partes iguaes, isto é sendo 150 toneiladas de cada uma das mesmas qualidades.

Aceitar-se-ha a proposta que for em condiçoens mais vantajosas para o Governo, sendo porem ajudicação do respectivo contracto feita em hasta publica perante a Junta da Fazenda, abrindo-se o lanço pela proposta que tiver sido approvada.

A praça para a licitaçao será aberta no mesmo dia 30 de november, as duas horas da tarde no edificio das sessoens da mesma Junta da Fazenda na cidade de Nova-Goa.

A entrega do carvão será feita no deposito da Repartiçao Fluvial e ás pessoas para este effeito auctorisadas, correndo por conta do fornecedor todo o risco em quanto essas pessoas não recebam o carvão e se deem por entregues d'elle.

Os barcos que transportarem o carvão deverão vir munidos do manifesto da Alfandega de Bombaim, do qual conste a quantidade do carvão que cada um dos barcos condus.

O respectivo preço so será pago depois de constar do documento authentico e legal, mandado a Secretaria da Junta, por aquellas pessoas encarregadas de tomar a entrega, que esta se effectuou nas condiçoens do contracto e haver a Exma. Junta em presença d'aquelle documento ordenado o pagamento.

O contracto deve ser lavrado com o previo deposito da quantia de mil rupias, feita no Thezouro Publico da Provincia.

Faltando o fornecedor as condiçoens do contracto, ou a qualquer d'ellas, a importancia do deposito será perdida em beneficio da Fazenda e sem contestação.

O fornecedor, sendo subdito extrangeiro, renunciará a todos os direitos que nessa qualidade lhe competirem, e sobre qualquer contestação em relação as condiçoens do contracto, paga do preço ou perdimento do deposito, ficara sujeito as leis portuguezas e as decisoens dos respectivos Tribunaes Portuguezes em Goa.

Satisfeito o contracto, restituir-se-ha o deposito pela mesma occasião em que tiver logar o pagamento do preço fornecimento.

Secretaria da Junta da Fazenda Publica em Nova-Goa 24 de Outobro de 1883.

O Secretario da Junta da Fazenda.
JOAO JOAQUIM D'OLIVEIRA NOGAR.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE is especially cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. ANGERS, ARRIVED from London, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our office for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the steamer.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Capt. Pinkham.
Bombay, 29th October, 1883.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES excel all others for thoroughness of construction, workmanship, ease of management, and the wide range of work they produce. For cash or on the "hiring system with option of purchase." The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Barjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

JUST RECEIVED by this mail Double Gloster Prince of Wales CHEESE, sliced HAMS and SAUSAGES, &c.—BARTON and Co., Bombay.

P. RATANJI, WATCHMAKER, has always in stock TOWER CLOCKS with one, two, or four dials, suitable for Mills, Factories, Hospitals and other public buildings. Prices moderate. No. 10, Forbes street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, COTTON SELECTORS and AGENTS for Up-Country Factories. Apply S. T., care of this paper.

WANTED, a HOUSE at MATHERAN for 3 months, from about 20th November. Not less than 3 good bed-rooms. J, B. S., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO-DAY'S ICES—Coffee, Strawberry and Vanila Cream, Rose-water, Ice. Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Pastry, everyday fresh.—Morenas & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

INVALID PORT.—The increasing demand from sick persons and medical practitioners is the confidential proof of its efficacy and excellence.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

WANTED, two DRAFTSMEN. Salaries from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications to be sent to the CHIEF ENGINEER, W. I. P. G. Railway, Marmagao, Goa, before 12th November, 1883.

P. GRANT and SON, Saddlers and Harness-makers, have REMOVED to No. 6, HORNBY ROW, opposit the Cathedral High School.

WANTED, a PONY or GALLOWAY, sound and up to 12 stone ; also a SWISS COTTAGE TENT, 14 feet square. Apply X. X., Sholapur.

LADIES' FRENCH KID BOOTS & SHOES. For style and durability they cannot be surpassed. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £826,000 per annum.

JUST RECEIVED a large supply of newest and fashionable Scarves, Neckties, and Collars.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Merchants, Fort, Bombay.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a CERTIFIED ENGINEER, conversant with Mill-wright's work, for an up-country Cotton Spinning Mill. Apply to J. L., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars, direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

POCKET MAP of POONA and the COUNTRY AROUND. The most complete and reliable Map yet published. Issued by W. MUSKETT, Editor, *Poona Observer*, and sold by all Booksellers. Price Re. 1-8.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK. Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Opium Act, Salt Act, Stamp Act, Tobacco Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessels Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE, Kangra Valley and Assam Teas.—PEARSE, Confectioner Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property situate at Broach, with a "Cotton Ginning Factory" standing thereon.

On SATURDAY, the 17th day of November, 1883, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises at Broach, the undermentioned landed property situate at Broach, together with a "Cotton Ginning Factory" standing thereon, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ardashir Cookurjee Godiwalla, and by the order of Mr. Oursondas Valubdass and Devkaravahoo, the executors and executrix of the late Dwarkadas Vasonjee, Esq., the mortgagee.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground with the "Cotton Ginning Factory" messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Chinguspoora, in the registration subdistrict of Broach, in the town of Broach, near the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway station of Broach), containing by admeasurement thirty-four bigas or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 4 and 5, and bounded on the north by the vacant land of Hakim Meer Hebtoola, on the south by a public road and the garden of Purusram Vulloo, on the west by a public road and vacant land of Bapoo Narun, and on the east by a public road.

The "Factory" contains 60 Macarthy gins, 1 pair of high pressure horizontal steam engines, and 1 engine for working mechanic shop and other machinery and plants.

The land contains a large pucka built well with plentiful supply of water all the year round.

The property is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to he undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 31st October, 1883.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots ; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.

Price List free on application.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP ! FRESH STOCK !
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that aproval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
PASHAS No. 1	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 2	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIA	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 12
LONDRES	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
FAVORITAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
PRINCIPES	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
CONCHAS	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... $5,000,000.
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES..... } 926,765.62.
$5,926,765.62.
RESERVE FUND..... $2,500,000.
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES..... } 698,336.43.
$3,198,336.43.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—WM. REINERS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | C. Meyer, Esq.
A. Gultzow, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson. | M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq. | W. H. Forbes, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER :
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER :
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. M. GRIGOR,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above materia of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.
AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can ad at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1 ; postage half annas.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

CYMPHONETTO Cabinet Square Piano, Rich American walnut, sweetening scale, solid complete bronzed iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers 7 octaves, best ivory keys with ivory fronts, repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 750.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800,

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bass end like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison strings. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extended over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 650.

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 9 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 800

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone ; ease and elasticity of touch ; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronted keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300.

COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4ft. 8 in. Rs. 1,300.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

PIANOS for HIRE in Bombay or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned. Repaired or taken in Exchange.
Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm

SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
STUTTGART,
who make for us only
SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES

With special design of complete iron frame which we GUARANTEE not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by other makers.

Separate Lists with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.
Eden Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Scindia (s), from Calcutta ; Kaiseri-Hind (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Oriental (s), for Persian Gulf ; Herat, Calcutta ; H. M. S. Arab, Rangoon.

THEFT.—Hasha Bulya, a fisherman, was charged with stealing a quantity of firewood, valued at six annas, and claimed by one Antoo Dharma, tindal, as part of the cargo of his boat. He admitted the offence, and was sentenced to undergo fourteen days' hard labour.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION.—Succaram Luximon, a Hindoo torch-bearer, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, with having in his possession a quantity of gram of the value of three annas, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fradulently obtained. He admitted the charge, and was fined Rs. 10.

DYNAMITE.—The s.s. Anjers arrived in harbour last Sunday evening with a consignment of gunpowder and dynamite. The dynamite consisted of 2,200 cases, and was carefully put in a large barge, which, with a police guard on board, was anchored near the quarantine ground. The powder was conveyed to the Sewree Magazine.

CONNIVANCE.—Misri Sumar, a Mahomedan day-labourer, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with receiving twelve Bengal maunds of bones, valued at Rs. 7-8, knowing the same to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. He pleaded guilty, and was given the alternative between a fine of Rs. 50 and six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND LOITERING.—A reputed thief, named Cassia Govind, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, with loitering on the Parell-road last Monday night, without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself. On his own admission, the prisoner was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday morning, Mahomed Kurrimbux, a hawker, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing a silver watch and brass chain, worth Rs. 20, from the shop of one Hajee Yar Mahomed Joomakhan. The complainant was at prayers in the musjid when the prisoner committed the theft. The accused was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

FIREWORKS IN A PUBLIC PLACE.—There were about thirty cases before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday morning, in which persons, the majority of whom were native lads, were charged with letting off fireworks on the previous day, in a public street, without permission from the Commissioner of Police. Fines varying from two annas to one rupee were imposed by the magistrate.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The following is a report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending the 27th inst. :—Horses, lame 1, emaciated 2, sores on body 2, sent to Pinjrapole 1 ; bullocks, lame 20, sore neck 20, tumours on neck 4, emaciated 6, sores on body 2, overloaded 24, goading 5 ; fowls, carrying suspended by the legs 4 ; total number of cases 91.

AN INGENUOUS THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday morning, Gunput Raisi was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing 3lbs. of ground-nuts, part of a consignment to Chapsee Bharsee, and then in the charge of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The prisoner pleaded ignorance of the law, stating he was a stranger in Bombay, and that his object in taking the nuts was to show them as a sample to merchants. The magistrate sentenced him to one day's imprisonment and fined him Rs. 15, remarking that he had no business to take the nuts without the permission of the railway authorities.

THEFT FROM THE SECRETARIAT.—On opening the office of the record-room of the Separate Department in the new Secretariat at 9 o'clock last Monday morning, a large wooden box was discovered to have been tampered with. Nine screws were found drawn, and the lid of the box forced open so as to let in the hand. Two cotton bags, containing a rupee's worth of pies and Rs. 20 in small silver, respectively, were missing. One Dosabhoy Ardaseer Shroff had in his possession, amongst other keys, the keys of this room, contrary to orders. He left the Secretariat at 2 p. m. last Sunday, and returned again at 5 p. m., the worse for drink. He again left at 7 the same night, returning four hours after. Inquiry has been made, but there was no [illegible] taken, and the amount stolen, there was a sum of Rs. 110 in the box.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

FESTIVAL OF ALL SAINTS, 1883.

8 p.m.—First Evensong (Wednesday Oct. 31), with sermon by Father Rivington.

ALL SAINTS' DAY, November 1.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
8 p.m.—Evensong, with Address to Children, by Father Rivington.

The offertories (morning and evening) will be given to the Indo-British Schools.

N.B.—A treat will be given to the Indo-British School children on All Saints' Day. The children arrive at the Mission compound at 3 p.m. Procession to the church at 7-45 p.m. Donations are invited towards the expenses.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the s.s. Principia, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock this evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

HARVEST SERVICE AT TRINITY CHURCH.

A HARVEST FESTIVAL SERVICE was held at Holy Trinity Church, Bombay, on Thursday evening, October 25. The church was most beautifully decorated for the occasion, and filled with a large and attentive congregation. The prayers were said by the Rev. A. C. Lochée, and the special lessons read respectively by the Rev. Luke Rivington and the Rev. C. Glider. The choir, which had been augmented to over 60 voices by volunteers from every church in the island, sang the musical portion of the service with precision and sweetness. The Bishop of Bombay preached from I. Chronicles 29-14 : "All things come of thee, and of thine own have we given thee." He said that the propriety of holding a Harvest Festival Service in a town, the food supply of which was brought from a distance, and merely sold in its markets, had sometimes been questioned. People living in the country, it had been contended, who witnessed every stage of the process of sowing and reaping, would readily enter into the meaning of such a service, for their own experience helped them to realize the fact that "all things," our daily food included, "come of God." It was different with the inhabitants of a town. They were, so to speak, removed one stage farther from the Hand that fed them. That very circumstance, however, the preacher maintained, furnished a very special reason why a thanksgiving service for the harvest was most desirable in a town, the dwellers in which needed, even more than others, to have the truth thus brought home to them that "all things come of God." The preacher then proceeded to enforce the consequent duty expressed in the second clause of the text, that we freely offer to God of what he has so freely given us. He said that unconsciously all things (man excepted) made such return, giving back, in various ways, of what they had received. It was, however, man's prerogative to be able consciously to make such a return to God, and that in the three departments of his being, the animal, the intellectual, and the social, all which were in intimate association with that world of matter which supplied him with food. In illustration of this statement, the Bishop referred to a passage occurring in a discourse by a celebrated French preacher, in which was eloquently described the process by which a grain of dust at one's feet, enabodying itself in the tissue of a plant, enters into a man's food, becomes a part of himself, encounters the reciprocal action of soul and body, comes between them, until it finally knocks at the portal of man's intelligence, helping him to think and will. As therefore thought and our active powers owed something to the gifts which our harvest services acknowledge as "coming of God," so our very daily work should be discharged from a motive of gratitude to the Dispenser of all good things. The collection, which was in aid of the Indo-British Institution, amounted to Rs.130. A sum of Rs. 650 is still needed to make up the deficiency on the year's accounts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th October 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·889
Temperature of the Air	80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·3
Dew Point.....	66·3
Relative humidity of Air.....	610
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	87·7
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)....	73·1
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, NE, NNW, N, NNE
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	315

*From midnight.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The agent of the Eastern Electric Light Company has thought proper to give notice in your paper this day that the electric light has been discontinued at the Gaiety Theatre, not on account of its defect, but because of non-payment of their bill. In justice to ourselves, we trust you will allow us to set ourselves right with the public in this matter. The electric light was forced upon us against our will by order of the landlords, but we stipulated that the cost should not exceed that of gas, which was agreed to. The average cost of gas is Rs. 75 per week, but after the first week we were presented with an account for electric light for Rs. 150. This we declined to pay, but receiving notice, a few hours before a performance, that unless it were paid there would be no light that night, we paid the amount under protest. Towards the end of Saturday evening, 20th instant, the light got so dim, that we could not see on the stage, and as the Electric Light Company refused to remove their fittings, and no gas could be obtained whilst their fittings remained, on two consecutive nights we had to close the house, causing us heavy loss and expense. On Wednesday last they consented to remove all their fittings and wires from the stage, but refused to do so from the body of the house. For four nights we worked with gas on the stage, which cost Rs. 32, and electric light in the body of the house. For the first three weeks the Company have demanded Rs.300. On refusing to pay this sum, which we cannot but think exorbitant, we were again threatened with extinction of the light, to which we replied, "That is the very thing we want. Take away your apparatus ; we want none of it at that or any price," or words to that effect. These are the real facts of the case. Had the electric light been satisfactory, we should have made no objection to using it, provided the cost did not exceed that of gas ; but as it was most unsatisfactory and the cost is nearly double that of gas, we preferred to close the theatre rather than use it. On presentation of an account based on the consumption of gas, it will be paid.

We may further state that we notified the agent verbally on the 11th or 12th instant that we objected to the light and the expense. At his request we allowed it to remain for another week. On the 17th we requested him by letter to remove the fittings and restore the gas.—We are, &c.,
NORVILLE & FERRELL.
Gaiety Theatre, Oct. 30.

UNCOMFORTABLE TRAVELLING ON THE G. I. P. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly give publicity to the following facts in the interests of the public ?

On last Thursday, 25th instant, I travelled by the 9-17 a.m. train from Kirkee to Bombay. There was only one 1st class carriage on the train, half of which was reserved for ladies. While breakfasting at Lanowlee, the guard informed me that this carriage was unable to proceed further, owing to a defect being discovered in one wheel. I asked him to get another 1st class carriage attached, but although he and the station master at Lanowlee, Kurjut, and Kallian were extremely civil, the reply was always the same, viz., that they had none there to put on.

I was therefore obliged to travel 2nd class, and as we approached Bombay, the compartment became crowded with all sorts of natives. At one time we had 13 in the compartment, which was only supposed to hold 12. And we would have had many more, had I not informed them at last that I would oppose any further attempt at over-crowding by force. We eventually arrived at Bombay about three-quarters of an hour later, and on informing the station master of the state of affairs in our train, he replied that he had been obliged to delay the departure of the train then due to start from Bombay, in order to complete it from our train. I may add that on my return journey by Saturday's mail, another 1st class carriage had to be again detached, as the axle-tree was on fire !

These facts, I think, point to a very unsatisfactory state of affairs on the G. I. P. Railway, and I think it would be well for the public if some of the railway officials who now travel about in the lap of luxury, in reserved carriages, were made to undergo what I and others had to do last Thursday.

Kirkee, Oct. 29. VIATOR.

INDIAN BEE FARMERS AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE coll

THE HOME WORKINGMEN AND THE IBERT BILL.

FAILURE OF MR. ATKINS' MISSION IN EDINBURGH.

On Friday the Conference of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of England, Scotland, and Wales was resumed in the Waverley-hall, Edinburgh, Mr. Bell presiding.

The secretary reported that a requisition, asking that a branch of the society should be established at Bombay, had been received from three railway servants in India. They stated that railway men ... protection whatever in India, and were ... e fined 500 rupees or be imprisoned for ... or alleged neglect of duty. The execu... idered the application and replied, ... ere numerously signed requisition. ... meanwhile to take no action in the ... that the next annual meeting ... th in October, 1884.

... al secretary of the India Rail... ociety, then delivered an address ... Bill. He said he had to thank ... uch for affording him an opportunity ... ag the message he had brought from ... He only arrived from India on the 1st ..., and observed from a newspaper put into his ... ands that their Congress was just about to be held ... Edinburgh. On applying to the secretary of their ... ciety, he at once obtained permission to address ... em on the subject which was one of very great ... portance to their brother workmen and their ... s in the Eastern Empire. The message he had ... eliver was a request that they would aid them ... aintaining those rights and privileges which ... so dear to every English man and English ..., that they would help to continue that flow ... apital to the Eastern Empire which was so ... sary for its development, and to maintain that ... tion of things that would make life in India ... able and also emigration to it possible. They ... as well as he did how the population of these ... h Islands was increasing year by year, and ... desirable it was that there should be outlets ... e surplus population. They knew as well as ... d that it was the cream of this population that ... ted to their colonies. Where would that ... country America be, and those glorious ... s of Australia, or rather what would they ... been, had it not been for the cream of ... lustrious population that had gone there? ...) So in the same degree was the ... the industrial population gradually drifting ... India, and he would venture to say that 95 ... of the English men and English women ... it to India made India their home. It was ... d, of their adoption, and they were as ... desirous to promote its welfare as the ... the country. In India they had no parties, ... nd Conservatives there united together ... mmon purpose, and that was to promote ... of the land of their adoption. (Cheers.) ... dill was one which would make life in ... arable for them, and emigration to India ... to those from this country. In the ... which had just closed he heard them ... e about politics. They did not like that ... ere perfectly right. (Cheers.) It was ... per that politics should be avoided as ... le by organized associations. He had ... appeal to Liberals or Conservatives, but ... ian workingmen of Great Britain. As ... though there was very little use for ... in India—he admired those eminent ... present at the head of affairs, but he ... it was because they were misguided, ... mised, that they were so anxious to ... ter forward, when it involved so many ... ences in their Eastern Empire. It was ... t the importance of those grave conse... he appealed to that society for support, ... als or Conservatives, but as working ... asure would, as they were aware, have ... allowing natives to exercise criminal ... over Englishmen and Englishwomen. ... them at the outset to understand clearly ... not in any way opposed to the natives. ... in that doctrine of that grand old ... ich had been handed down to them for ... grand old volume that would bear every ..., and the doctrine he referred to pro... brotherhood of men. In supporting ... lieved he was supporting the natives of ... as he possibly could. There were hun... Englishmen and Englishwomen whose ...bbed with British sympathy for the poor ... e from India, could tell them that the ... e oppressed and crushed down, and he ... m more—that those educated natives ... m India to England did not represent ... ey did not represent those teeming ... talked of. Those teeming millions ... a single representative except through ... he was connected with. That asso... rown open a number of years ago to ... welcomed the natives, and at the ... they had natives on their executive ... late general treasurer, who occupied ... bout eight and a half years, was a na... ery resolution that was passed by the ...il, and which permitted him to come ... seconded by a native. With these ... he thought they would honestly ... not opposed to the natives. A ... the officials connected with our ... ained in India but a few years, ... them came into such immediate ... ess as he himself had done. ... n the eastern to the western ...mpire, and from the extreme ... south. The desire of the ...welfare of their country should ...timate manner, and they felt ...s in common with those who, ...ade India the land of their ... gave some details as to the ...mmorality by which it ... and asked was it right or con... ish Christian men and women ...ed to the criminal jurisdiction of ... been said that there was a large ...ives in favour of the Bill. He ...itively that that was an untruth. ...tion of the natives of India knew ... the Bill. Only 10 per cent. of the ...ad and wrote and only 203,000 could ...h. How, then, could they understand ... demerits of this question? If a ... taken of the opinion of the natives ... India, he was certain that, ... clamour for the withdrawal of the ...night seem strange that the natives ...mour for the withdrawal of a Bill that ... their countrymen a greater degree ... than they previously possessed. But ...or that very reason that they would ask ...drawal, because they disliked their coun... to possess so much power, and it was quite ...on occurrence for natives who had cases in ... to get them transferred from a native official ...uropean official. They knew they would get ...ustice which was denied them by their own ...ryman. He then read a number of extracts ... native and English newspapers, and also the ...ions of several influential men, in opposition to ...Bill. There was one thing, he said, to which ...would like very much to draw attention, and ... the impossibility almost of Europeans ... resided in the stations obtaining justice ...er the Bill, and also their liability to be ...jected to trumped-up cases. False witnesses ...uld be purchased in India for about 6d. or 1s. ... was not very difficult to understand how very ...ngerous it would be to place the Europeans in ...dia under the jurisdiction of natives, particularly ...here they were far removed from any presidency ...wn. The stations on their railways were in some ...rts a distance of 400 or 500 miles from any presi...ency town, and he could mention a large number ...hat were at least 300 miles from any place where ...egal assistance was procurable. Let them imagine ... trumped-up case brought against a European ...upported by false evidence, and the person against ...whom it was brought unable to obtain legal assist...ance. Barristers in India charged very high fees ...indeed. No barrister would go such a distance un...less he were paid 600 or 700 rupees, besides what ...were called "refreshers." He would require per...haps £70 or £100 before he would undertake such a ...case, and they knew it was not in the power of ...workingmen to give such sums to clear themselves ...when false evidence was cited against them. If ...the Ibert Bill were passed the position of the ...Europeans would be extremely dangerous. He ...might call attention to the condition of things that ...obtained among that very class upon whom the ...Government of India proposed to confer the ...power referred to. He quoted from the *Times of India* an account of the proceedings of an institution ...called the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha established by ...some of the most intelligent and best educated ...natives. He then read a letter from the Rev. ...Mr. Bate, a Baptist missionary resident for many ...years in India. That gentleman said that "in the ...interests of the natives, no less than of Europeans, I ...think that the Ibert Bill is sincerely to be deprecated. I cannot help thinking that if such men as ...Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright were only better ...acquainted with the facts they would think very ...much as we would think."

The delegate from Wolverhampton (No. 2) interrupting Mr. Atkins, said he understood that the intention of the Bill was to improve the position of the natives. He did not see why duly qualified natives should not be admitted to positions of power. We in this country would not like any one to come from India and domineer over us.

The delegate from Hartlepool said he understood that if the Bill passed it would be unsafe for Englishmen to stay in India.

Mr. Atkins said that if the natives of India were fitted to exercise the jurisdiction, he believed there was not a single European in India who would deny it to them. He believed that at least 95 per cent of the members of the Civil Service would make great sacrifices in the interests of the native community. But they knew full well that the natives of India at the present time were not fitted to receive the power. The policy of the Indian Government at present was to relax all the examinations. They made the examinations so lax that the natives could pass with comparative ease. The Government at this time would appoint natives without any examination. Now, he thought they would admit that that was quite improper, and they really must not judge of those natives by those who came to this country. There were some of those who came to this country and had been trained and passed examination for the Civil Service who, after going back to India, had to be degraded. It would be many years before the natives of India were so trained and fitted, both morally and socially, as to exercise those functions with which it was proposed to invest them. He then read a letter from the Rev. Mr. Watkin, railway chaplain, Allahabad, stating his strong opposition to the Bill. Mr. Atkins said he could only now appeal to the meeting in the name of their fellow countrymen and their wives in India to assist them as far as possible in making the Bill a thing of the past. It would press heavily upon them, and they asked the aid and sympathy of their brethren here in opposition to it. They asked it not as Conservative or Liberal, but they asked it from them as Christian workingmen, as workingmen who had warm-hearted sympathies for those who were abroad in that great Eastern Empire.

The delegate from Battersea asked from whom Mr. Atkins had credentials. He understood that he had been sent by the railway servants of India.

Mr. Atkins said he had credentials from the railway servants and from people engaged in mills and otherwise.

The delegate from Battersea asked by whom Mr. Atkins was paid for coming to this country for the purpose he had in view.

Mr. Atkins said that a subscription was being raised among the working men of India to pay him. He, however, paid his own expenses.

The delegate from Battersea complained of some drawbacks under the present system of administering justice in India, and said he did not think that matters would be worse under the Ibert Bill, but better.

Mr. Atkins said he admitted that there might be cases of miscarriage of justice under the present system. If there had not been so the society he represented would not have provided its members with funds themselves.

The Chairman asked the delegates if they were prepared to commit themselves to a resolution on this subject. (A voice.—"Yes.")

The delegate from Accrington said they were indebted to Mr. Atkins for telling them many things that they did not probably know before, but he had heard from other people statements of a different kind regarding the Hindoos and their religion. Then there were many religions in India, some of whose members would not even kill a fly. He would like to know if that was true?

Mr. Atkins said it was true. There was a sect of Hindoos in one part of India who had actually established an institution in which they placed a man every night so that the bugs should feed upon him. (Laughter.)

The delegate from Accrington said that if the Bill passed there would be only a very few judges appointed under it for the 250,000,000 inhabitants of India. He thought that they should do all they could to raise the natives of India in the social scale.

The delegate from Wellingborough then moved, —"That in the opinion of this meeting the policy of the Indian Government should be to freely open all official positions to every person, irrespective of race and creed, provided always that such person is duly qualified for the office."

The delegate from Staveley seconded the motion.

Mr. Atkins said he was afraid it was the idea of some of those present that those who had sent him there were opposed to the natives. On the contrary, as he had already told them, natives had been admitted into the association, and he thought they would agree with him that if they were to promote the welfare of a country they must begin among the working classes, and that was what those with whom he was connected were endeavouring to do. They were trying to bring the humbler classes together, and to make them something like the working people of this country.

The motion proposed by the delegate from Wellingborough was then put to the meeting, and was carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks were then given to the chairman and others.

The Congress was then brought to a close.

THE LONDON COMMITTEE OF THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

The following brief paragraph appears in the *Times*:—The first meeting of the executive committee of the Anglo-Indian Association, formed to oppose Mr. Ilbert's Bill, that has been held since the publication of the local reports on the Bill, took place on Wednesday afternoon, at Limmer's Hotel, Conduit-street, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot in the chair. The following resolution was moved by Surgeon-General Partridge, seconded by Mr. Colebridge, and unanimously passed:—"That a memorial be addressed to the Secretary of State directing his attention to the great balance of Indian opinion, both official and non-official, recorded against the Ilbert Bill, and requesting that further proceedings be postponed until the members of both Houses of Parliament and the public generally have had the fullest opportunity of deliberately weighing and carefully considering the reports submitted to the Government of India."

The Caucus has (a London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* says) perfected arrangements to insure the discomfiture of Mr. Atkins, the working-class delegate from India against the Ilbert Bill, wherever he may present himself. "I am told that the very form of the resolution passed at the Edinburgh conference of railway employés was known beforehand, having been sent down from London with the official *imprimatur* attached."

THE INVESTITURE OF THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the *Times* the following account of the investiture of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 14th of September the captains of the eight British men-of-war in harbour, each in his boat with ensign and pennant flying, arrived off the Consulate, followed by Admiral Sir William Hewett in his barge. Sir John Kirk, the Consul General, embarked with the Admiral, who was received by Midshipman Brodrigg, a cousin of the poor fellow who was killed in 1881 by French slave dealers at Pemba. This officer bore the Insignia on a velvet cushion. When the *cortège* had embarked, the leading members of the British community, both European and Indian, proceeded through the streets to await its arrival at the pier head, opposite the palace. On nearing that point the captains' boats shot past in succession, landing the last captain's boat of all the Admiral's barge drew up, when Sir William Hewett and Sir John Kirk also landed, followed by midshipman Brownrigg, who acted as King-of-Arms, bearing the Insignia as before. The Sultan's troops and band, which were drawn up under General Matthews on either side of the square, saluted them as they approached the vestibule, outside of which they were received by the Sultan and a large retinue of the leading officials. The Admiral and Consul-General proceeded forthwith to the reception-room, round which the audience formed, and the ceremony began. His Highness stood at the further end of the saloon, with Sir W. Hewett on his left and Sir John Kirk on his right, the bearer of the Insignia standing by the latter. Down the left side stood naval officers, captains of ships, and sons of leading officials; on the right, next to Sir John Kirk, the Sultan's brothers and relatives, several of the principal Arabs, other officers, and Europeans. Then Sir John Kirk, advancing towards the Sultan, informed him in English that the services which had induced Her Gracious Majesty to confer upon him the distinguished decoration wherewith he was to be invested that day. The same was read out, in a loud voice, in Arabic from a paper translation prepared for the occasion. Sir John Kirk next read out his warrant to act for the Queen in this, and to do for her what Her Majesty would herself have done had His Highness been within her realm. Sir John then handed to His Highness the Royal Warrant, placed over his shoulder, in due form, the ribbon and badge attached, and pinned to his coat the Star of the Order. The Sultan seemed much moved, and acknowledged in the most gracious manner the honour which had been done him and the manner in which it had been conferred. Coffee was then served, and the company descended to the vestibule accompanied by His Highness wearing the Insignia in the presence of the assembled throng around the palace. The Sultan behaved admirably throughout the ceremony, and from henceforth Orders will have a new value in the eyes of the Arabs and the people generally in these parts. His Highness has a country residence, and decorations from France, Turkey, and Portugal; but these were all presented to him at his own request in a private room without any ceremony, and if we mistake not this is the first time that he has appeared at a public investiture. At the time of the investiture on this occasion all the ships of the British fleet fired a Royal salute. Several pretty pictures might have been drawn of the different scenes presented by this interesting ceremonial—the square lined by the Sultan's troops; the Sultan and his Arabs descending to the vestibule to meet the Consul-General and Admiral, accompanied by the youthful bearer of the cushion; then the long line of naval captains following in their train. Unfortunately, there was no artist present to sketch them. On the evening of the investiture the Sultan gave a State dinner, the menu of which would surprise even the most notable of Parisian *chefs*. Among the removes was the British national "roast beef with radish sauces," and the "ice puddings" were doubtless intended to do honour to the Royal Family and the Prime Minister, being severally set forth in the illuminated *carte* as "a la Victoria," a la Prince of Wales," and "a la Gladstone." The Admiral and the Consul-General and 60 other guests sat at the table, the Sultan himself being present. The following day his Highness went on board the flagship, where the Admiral, who appears to have acted most graciously throughout these courtesies, did him great honour. All the ships saluted with their big guns as he came off and landed, the ships being dressed with flags, their yards, even to the gallant yards, manned, and the captains of the eight men-of-war ready to receive him on board. The whole affair passed off admirably and with great eclat. In the afternoon 20 of the British officials and officers drove to a garden party given by his Highness.

It is reported that the fleet may have to remain here a month, certainly for a fortnight, as the Ranger has been ordered off to the Seychelles to bring the next mails to Zanzibar. From this it would seem that the ships are to be kept near the cable for the present, and not too far away from the French fleet at Madagascar. These eight ships will eat us up; certainly they will drink us dry. Fowls have risen to a rupee each already, and the price will be doubled if this goes on long.

Referring to Zanzibar under another aspect, our correspondent writes of the rapid advances made there of late. The place, he says, is much improved, trade is prosperous, and the people are living in luxury compared with their condition only a few years ago. His Highness has brought good water in pipes from the interior, which is delivered free to all in the town. This is not only a blessing to the inhabitants generally, but it relieves a vast amount of native labour that was used only in carrying water in pots from the country. He has built many good houses, and made a fine road extending several miles beyond the town. All the leading Indians now drive in carriages in the evening. The people, who never tasted other than cassave root, now eat rice, and are clothed in a way they never thought of a few years back. The electric light is a step, perhaps, ahead of the time, but it shows what is being done under the auspices and with the enterprise of the reigning Sultan, Barghash-bin-Said.

CAPTAIN DREVAR'S ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE CHANNEL.

CAPTAIN DREVAR started on Friday, October 5, from Dover on his long projected voyage across the Channel in the miniature paddle-boat exhibited by him at the Fisheries Exhibition. The boat is about 6ft. long, 4ft. across the paddles, and 18in. deep, having a flat bottom. The occupant works the paddles with two cranks, the paddles being constructed of two gallon oil-cans, watertight, with pieces of cigar cases for floats. Captain Drevar was provided with a small amount of provisions, a lantern, and a small pail with which to bale out water from the craft. There was a heavy swell in the Channel, which with the wind in a northerly direction, would increase towards the French coast. The swell was particularly heavy round the Admiralty Pier, but contrary to expectation, the little craft floated lightly over the waves, and in half an hour after the launch she was out of sight, two or three miles from shore, drifting eastward. The attempt, however, was unsuccessful, and a fishingboat sailing out of Dover picked up Captain Drevar late on Friday night on the Goodwin Sands very much exhausted. The Goodwin Sands lie about twelve miles in a north-easterly direction from Dover. Captain Drevar gives the following account of his attempt to cross the Channel:—"At 12-30 on Friday afternoon I left Dover with a strong north wind and high sea. I started from the west side of the Admiralty pier, and passed clear of the pier in a few moments. On getting into the tide I drifted away eastward, but my boat did not ship the least bit of water. When about two miles out from land I found that she was leaking seriously, and I had to leave off paddling and attempt to bale, which kept me constantly at work. All this time I was going away to eastward at about four miles an hour. Finding I could not paddle and bale at the same time I took about a yard of canvas I had in my boat and hung it up on the two levers I paddle with as a sail. The little craft then moved along under sail at a nice pace, and I continued baling her out until about 3-30 p.m., when I found to my alarm I was among breakers about nine miles away from Dover. The boat did not ship one drop in this sea, but I noticed she was down in the water considerably at the bow. On examination I found the fore part of the boat was full of water. The sea was getting more boisterous than ever, and, the boat's nose now being under water, she finally shipped seas right over her and myself. Although I tried to get the water out of her she became quite full, even to the top of the box I was sitting on. After this I was considerably knocked about for some time, and at last I took hold of one of the lever handles, and with a wrench capsized the boat bottom upwards. I swam by her side and tried to right her again, believing that by this means I should get a considerable quantity of water out of her. By this effort I became very exhausted, and when I did manage to right her I could not again get on board. The sea continued to increase, and as I could not get into her I turned the boat bottom upwards again and got hold of one of the outriggers, and battled with the waves for upwards of an hour in this manner. Subsequently I managed to draw myself up and rest my body on the bottom of the boat, in which position I remained until picked up by a fishing-smack, Happy Return, of Walmer, Captain Arnold. I should have had to remain in the water all night had it not been for the fact that I had with me an old brass fog horn, by which I made the smack aware I was in the water. The master of the smack said he had seen me previously in the water, but mistaking my craft for an empty barrel he did not deem it worth stopping for."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—Captain Drevar's latest experiment has, fortunately, not had a fatal result. If it had proved his last, the country would have lost one of those "characters" who give piquancy to life. None who have listened to his "tales of the sea," as he stood by his little craft at the edge of the lake at the Fisheries Exhibition, could fail to be refreshed by his childlike faith and his simplicity of manner. His quiet earnestness almost convinced you of the existence of the sea-serpent, which he avers in solemn affidavit he has seen; and when he took to risking his belief in the Bible upon the strength of his conviction that a curious fish described by Jonah was a veritable sea-serpent, you felt that unbelief was no longer possible. The captain's miniature paddle-boat was a mixture of cigar-box, brandy-case and oil can, fitted together in the most ingenious fashion. The materials were just such as might fall to the luck of a sailor in distress; and his purpose was to show that this, or another, even when put together in direct circumstances, need not altogether give up hope. The little craft looked frail, but there was a degree of feasibility about its arrangements, and the public has read with unfeigned satisfaction that its builder has once more escaped with his life.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS IN LONDON AND BURMINGHAM.

THOMAS WARDEN, the secretary of the London and River Plate Bank, who absconded last week, was apprehended in London on Wednesday afternoon. It seems that immediately after leaving the company's offices in Moorgate-street he embarked or the Continent, where he remained until Saturday last, when he returned to London, and was arrested at the residence of his sister, near Regent's Park. Warden was brought up on Thursday at the Guildhall before Mr. Alderman Whitehead. The charge was that he did feloniously steal divers valuable securities—to wit, Egyptian Government Stock bonds to the value of over £10,000, the property of his employers. Mr. Abrahams, who appeared to prosecute for the London and River Plate Bank, said that they had a large number of Egyptian Bonds deposited with them for safe custody by their customers, and others had been left with them as security for advances. Every precaution was taken to secure the bonds. The prisoner had not access to them. He had one key and the directors had another, and the two keys together the prisoner could not get at the bonds. On the 1st of October, when the audit took place, some of the securities were examined. The auditors said they missed a number of the securities from the safe. He said he would go and get them, and he left for that purpose, but he never returned. An examination was then made of the securities, of which they had £70,000, and on some of which they had advanced £40,000. A number of them were missing, and it was discovered that the prisoner had been dealing with the securities through a cousin of his, named Walters, who, although he was not a member of the Stock Exchange, sold the securities with various stockbrokers. Counsel believed that they would be able to trace them, but he understood that since they were pledged Walters had sold them. He must say for the prisoner that he gave himself up or communicated with the bank, so that they knew where to find him at his sister's house. He would now only prove his arrest and then ask for a remand. Robert Outram, a detective, said that from information which he received from the bank in Moorgate-street he went with a gentleman to No 60, Albany-street, Regent's-park, where the prisoner was lodging, and there saw him. He told him that he was a detective, and that he held a warrant for his arrest. He read the warrant to him, and the prisoner replied, "Yes, let this be distinctly understood, and that I surrendered to this." Cross-examined: The person who went with him to the prisoner was a friend of the prisoner's. As a matter of fact he had surrendered. Alderman Whitehead remanded the prisoner for a week.

THE New York correspondent of the *Times* states that the brothers Waddell, who recently absconded from London, arrived there on September 23 by the steamer Labrador from Havre. Their aliases were probably Arthur and Henry Langton. They were registered at Sturtevant House in their correct names, and left on October 1. When seen the next morning they said they were going to Philadelphia. According to the *Times* the deficiency of Messrs. Waddell's estate will scarcely exceed £40,000. This is somewhat startling, as all rumours of fabulous sums were gaining circulation for lack of a definite statement, one rumour placing the amount at not less than £200,000. The firm, as may be gathered from the above, was a very old one, and was engaged in extensive liquidation business, but except in two or three cases it is said they had no opportunity of making "ducks and drakes" of the money entrusted to them.

Messrs. Waddell have judiciously selected the United States as their future residence remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Their creditors in this country may bear continually of the welfare of the emigrants in their new home, but cannot legally enforce their desire to welcome them back to this country, for our extradition treaty with the United States does not provide for their offence. We have extradition treaties which provide for the return of fraudulent trustees with Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, Hayti, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Salvador, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and Switzerland; intending imitators of Messrs. Waddell will do well to avoid these countries; but they can claim with impunity the safe protection of the United States, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, China, Japan, Bulgaria, Servia, Greece, Persia, and the South American Republics. This information, which can be relied upon, for it is taken from the latest edition of Kirchner's "L'Extradition," which is published under the auspices of Mr. Howard Vincent, will no doubt be much appreciated in the City just now.

Inspector Van Helden, of the Detective Department, arrived in Birmingham on Monday from Havre, where he had effected the capture of Burgan, the absconding manager of the Union Bank of Birmingham. Burgan had booked to Monte Video in the name of Thomas Kendal, and was to have started in the steamer Uruguay on the morning of the 1st inst. Van Helden was in Havre awaiting Burgan's arrival, and going on board the vessel he communicated with the captain. Burgan was discovered in one of the first-class saloons. On being charged with forgery he made no denial. The prisoner's extradition cannot be effected for a week yet.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the ta-te, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

THE voting in the manufacturing districts of North and North-East Lancashire, ascertained by a series of mass meetings just held, is unanimously in favour of united resistance to the proposal of the employers to reduce wages 10 per cent. Contributions are being made at the rate of a penny per loom per week to swell the funds, which will be distributed if a strike takes place. The operatives have determined not to renew the standard list for Burnley when the term has expired, and in order to avoid disputes arising through the varying lists in different districts, the operatives' associations have accepted the proposal of the employers for uniform lists for plain goods for entire districts. The new list for Ashton is not yet settled, but work has been resumed pending negotiations. So bad has trade become for the manufacturers, that apart from the question of reducing wages, there is a likelihood that many will stop portions of machinery rather than accept orders by which losses are involved. The statement of the employers' section of the Joint Committee that manufactured goods are sent from Belgium to East Lancashire printers for less money than can be brought in English markets is being investigated by the representatives of the trade, who, however, go before the Joint Committee armed with directions to intimate resistance to any reduction.—*Times.*

THE SECOND SUEZ CANAL.

A MEETING of the executive committee of shipowners formed for the purpose of forwarding the construction of a second Suez Canal was held on October 11, at the offices of the Association of Steamship Owners Engaged in Eastern Trade, Fenchurch-street. Mr. James Laing presided. In the course of the proceedings the position of the movement was discussed, and stress was laid on the growing necessity of prompt steps being taken to give practical effect to the object of the association. It was resolved to address a communication to the Government, "urging them not to leave the matter in its present unsatisfactory position, but to take prompt measures to ensure greater facilities for passing through the Isthmus of Suez, so pressingly demanded by the rapidly growing traffic with the East." A letter is, it is stated, about to be sent by the committee to Lord Granville, recapitulating the measures which they have taken since their appointment, drawing attention to the increasing importance of the construction as speedily as possible of a second canal, and repeating their readiness to undertake the necessary preliminary surveys.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

THE New York correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—A letter from Mr. H. M. Stanley, dated July 14, has been published here, in which he reports the discovery of a new lake, called Mantumba. He has also explored the river marked in the maps as the Ikelemba, but which is really the Malandu, and finds it to be a deep, broad, navigable stream. Stanley expresses his increasing surprise at the density of the population in the equatorial portions of the Congo basin, and says if what he has seen may be taken as representing the state of things generally, there is a population in this river basin of forty-nine millions. Extensive commercial openings are offering themselves.

Intelligence from the Congo, brought to Madeira by the steamer Mandingo, reports that the French have taken possession of El Obey Point, where they are establishing factories, and distributing flags among the natives. The situation is regarded as very unsatisfactory by the resident traders, who fear that they will be driven away. It is added that the French Commandant at Gaboon is pursuing a course of action which apparently aims at the expulsion of the English and German traders. The French contemplate establishing a factory at Old Calabar, and have had a grand palaver with the King, who is in their favour.

The Austrian African explorer, Dr. Stecker, after five years' absence in the service of the German African Society, has just returned home. For the most part he travelled in company with Herr Gerard Rohlfs. Dr. Stecker has himself discovered about a dozen countries east and south of Abyssinia, which, before him, no European had ever entered. He was imprisoned as a spy by King Meleleh, of Shoa, but was eventually released through the intercession of Marquis Antinori. He has brought back with him numerous valuable maps and a large collection of the fauna, flora, minerals, and other objects connected with the regions he explored.

Lieutenant Weissmann, who has traversed Central Africa, has gone out again to try to find a road from North Africa to the mouth of the Congo.

M. DE FREYCINET ON FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

THE *Novoé Vremya* publishes an account of an interview which one of its correspondents has just had with M. de Freycinet. The ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, referring to the Franco-Chinese crisis, is reported to have said:—

War with China will land us Heaven knows where and is sure to ruin our relations with England. Every day the question is getting more serious, and our position in Annam and Tonkin is becoming more involved. Extraordinary credits have already been granted three times by the Chambers, reinforcements have been sent out, and we shall soon have a whole army corps there. As the Chambers are not sitting at present, and cannot be asked for further supplies, I anticipate that M. Jules Ferry will be obliged to infringe the Constitution, which, indeed, he has done already. The Constitution, it is true, gives the President of the Republic alone a right to dispose of the army, but I do not understand how the present Ministry could, even with the President's sanction, send troops to such a distant country and spend so many millions without the authorization of Parliament. I know that M. Jules Ferry will justify himself by the same tactics as he employed on the occasion of the Tunisian expedition. He will appear before the Chambers with accomplished facts, and will obtain the credit required, as the Chambers cannot allow the undertaking that has already cost so much money to remain unfinished. But I repeat that I do not approve of this policy. We are in countries arming and increasing their military resources. The situation is so strained that we may expect to see war break out any day. The state of affairs so far as we ourselves are concerned is most critical, and we cannot know what to-morrow may have in store for us. This situation is not new, but is getting more acute every day and causes me to hope France will show the utmost caution. A year ago I was of opinion, and am now still that it is dangerous for us, under existing circumstances, to aim at obtaining political protectorates. It is unreasonable to disperse our army abroad while we are not sure of the maintenance of peace in Europe. Finally, I must confess that I am more than ever convinced we ought to adopt what prince Gortschakow once called *une politique de recueillement*,

SIR EVELYN WOOD IN EGYPT.

SIR EVELYN WOOD, speaking at a banquet of the Fishmongers' Company, on Oct. 10, on the eve of his return to Egypt, remarked, with reference to the revolt that country, that six thousand men had been drilled and made to understand that they had the same rights as British troops. The Egyptians were a long-suffering race; for ages their patience had been as enduring as their temples. Formerly they were scourged by war and the lash; latterly they had seen that their victors could be as law-abiding as themselves. The English work in Egypt, he added, had been materially lightened by the exemplary conduct of the army of occupation. Still he hoped Englishmen would be patient ere they insisted on these children of centuries running before they could walk. Many attempts had been made in managing and mismanaging this facile and intelligent people. They had been driven, led, fleeced, and slaughtered. Now, to that portion serving in the army there had come another experience. They had seen their superior officers chastised on parade, but since the English went to Egypt not a soldier had suffered corporal punishment. He recalled with pride that many of the fellaheen soldiery who succumbed to cholera died with arms outstretched to British officers, who were for days and nights the only reliable nurses, performing every office, preparing the corpses for the grave, and interring them.

"A FEVER-TRAP FOR ROYALTY."

THE following appears in the *World*:—"Are those who are responsible for the choice of the Duke of Connaught's destined command aware of the sort of climate to which they are sending him? When the premature explosion of the Mutiny of the Bengal army took place at Meerut, that station enjoyed the reputation of being the pleasantest and most salubrious in the Upper Provinces. But "many things have happened since then;" and Meerut—never happy in its situation—has become a hotbed of malarial disorder. The reasons are somewhat complicated. After Lake's conquest of that part of India, Meerut was selected as the cantonment of the principal garrison for obvious strategic considerations. But it laboured under a disadvantage which the sanitary science of 1803 could hardly be expected to observe, and which, indeed, did not fully disclose itself for many years. It lies in a hollow, without any natural outfall, and far from the banks of any considerable stream. But the soil is porous, and does not harbour damp. Nevertheless, so far back as 1836, Sleeman was struck by the pallid looks of the white people, though he visited the station in March—that is, after the invigorating cold season. A few years later, the Hon. Emily Eden noticed in the already crowded cemetery that the tombstones were all commemorative of infants or of persons of thirty-five or under. In the years that have succeeded things have gone from bad to worse. Drainage has been attempted more than once, and an artificial river has been created, which, in the rainy season, overflows the roads. Sanitation has been introduced, with the result that the refuse, which used to be desiccated by sun and atmosphere, purified by the wind, or disposed of by beasts and birds, is now preserved in pist a few feet below the surface. The water that fills the wells, filtrating through the sandy soil, charges the water with organic impurities derived from this bed of pollution. The house in which their Royal Highnesses will live lies on almost the lowest level beyond the artillery lines, and it is here that fever and enteric disease have long held unconquerable sway. The mortality may not have largely increased; Meerut is near the hills, and the worst cases can be rapidly removed seaward by the improved means of communication. Hence probably the notion that Meerut is still a healthy place, and its deplorable selection as the home of a branch of the Royal Family of England."

GREAT MORMON CONFERENCE AT SALT LAKE CITY.

THE "travelling correspondent" of the *Daily News* (Mr. Lucy) writes from Salt Lake City, Oct. 7:—"A great conference of Mormons has been held here to-day. Summoned by the President and marshalled by their bishops, the people have flocked in from all parts of the territory of Utah. Two services were held in the Tabernacle, and both morning and afternoon the vast edifice was crowded, many being unable to get in. The avowed object of this gathering of the people is to consolidate and strengthen the power of the Church, and to this end various speakers devoted themselves in their addresses. It was announced that a number of missionaries had been selected to go abroad and spread the Mormon gospel. In all fifty-seven men have been selected for this labour. Fourteen go to Great Britain or to Scandinavia; seven to the Northern States of America; thirteen to the Southern States; eight to Germany and Switzerland; one to Canada; two to Austria; and two to Indian territory. It is noteworthy that whilst England, Scotland, and Wales have assigned to them a larger number of missionaries than any other country, Ireland is positively neglected. The names were submitted for the approval of the people who silently assented by holding up the right hand. According to Mormon discipline this call is peremptory, and the missionaries must at their own expense leave home and friends and go out in the world.

I had to-day a long conversation with Mr. Taylor, successor to Brigham Young in the presidency of the Mormon Stake, with respect to the relations of Utah with the United States Government. I gather that they are now approaching a critical state. The Mormon leaders have one or two test cases upon which they will dispute the recent legislation designed to put down polygamy. The trials will shortly come off in the Utah courts. Should the Mormons lose the day they will carry the matter before the Supreme Court. President Taylor views with perfect indifference what may follow thereupon. The United States legislation strikes at the electoral rights of polygamists, but the President is certain that they can, as they did at the last elections, carry all their men by the votes of Mormons with one wife, and they will continue quietly to ignore the law. President Taylor tells me that more distinguished Englishmen have visited Salt Lake City this year than during any previous one. Amongst his recent callers have been Lord Justice Bowen, Lord Carrington, and Mr. Charles Russell."

THE INDIAN EDUCATION COMMISSION.

THE following appears in the *Times*:—The Report of the Commission on Education in India is now completed, and may be expected to appear soon. Its important bearing on the future of that country cannot be overestimated. If Lord Ripon and his council devote their energies to the carrying out of the recommendations of the report, reflecting, as we believe it will, the gist of the evidence which it has so labouriously and faithfully collected from all parts of the country, it will form an era in our administration in India. Lord Ripon would find in such a work a congenial enterprise in harmony with his earliest and best precedents as an educational philanthropist and a compensation for any disappointment he might feel in abandoning a dangerous policy in another department.

The principal feature of the report will of necessity be the arrangements for the extension of primary instruction among the masses of the people. It was for this it was specially appointed. But that about which there is most solicitude in certain quarters, and about which there has been much discussion both in India and in this country, lies at the opposite pole of the question—the relation of Government to collegiate education. It will be a relief to the friends of the higher education to find, as we believe they will, that there is no reason to apprehend any rash proposals in this department. The fears of the advocates of Government education will be allayed when they learn that there is no recommendation of withdrawal of Government support from any college that can establish its claim to existence on the ground of honest work or practical results at all commensurate with its cost; and that no college will be given up to local management, without ample guarantee for its permanent and efficient maintenance, unless it be one or two so little appreciated by the natives as to be felt as an intolerable burden to the State. Agra and Aligarh, which have already been so "transferred," are examples of this class. Though the principle of the despatch of 1854 will not only be reaffirmed but given effect to in these cases, there is no likely prospect of any interference with the Presidency Colleges. The "Council on Education in India" may not unnaturally complain that on this point their opponents have got matters too much their own way. They cannot, however, be surprised at the result, if they consider the composition of the Commission. Although one object of the inquiry was the abuses which had crept into the administration of the Education Department, no fewer than eight out of its 21 members were directly connected with that bureau, and many of the others were strictly departmental men. It is, however, reasonable to expect that the recommendations of the Commission will on this subject be regarded by Government as a *minimum*. It may readily be admitted that on the whole, they have done their work well. No one questions the fair and thorough way in which they have collected evidence, and they who have so successfully advocated this energy must be gratified with the results in other departments of education. On the question of transferring colleges from Government control to local management, we have reason to believe that the missionary members were as decided as any secularist or Hindu, that in no case should Government colleges be handed over to a missionary body.

But it is in the Department of Elementary Education that we may look for the greatest results from the Commission. The evidence brought out the deficiencies at present existing in almost all the provinces; and one important result will be an attempt to utilize the indigenous schools of the country. It has been found that the extension of primary education during the last quarter of a century has resulted in the absorption of some of the old native schools, which, in many parts of India, are found in every village, and the extinction of others, while the religious schools, connected with the mosques and temples, where entirely ignored. In future, we doubt not, an attempt will be made to improve these village schools by the introduction of books,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 30.

MARKETS closed for the Dewalee Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. M. Simpson, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, brought a general cargo, Captain H. D. Williams, and 483 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Scindia, 1,986 tons, Captain J. Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. C. J. Baker, Major Godfrey, Mr. T. Maclean, and 60 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, 938 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and two Misses Price, Capt. and Paymaster and Mrs. J. A. R. Bell, Mr. J. A. Coghlan, Mr. F. A. Dashwood, and 22 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Scindia (s)	Stone	Calcutta, Oct. 5.
	Kaisar-i-Hind (s)	Stead	London, Oct. 3.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Oriental (s)	Tice	Persian Gulf.
	Herat	Mackay	Calcutta.
	H. M. S. Arab	Stafford	Rangoon.

The steamer Armenia, to Liverpool, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—121 bales cotton, Damjee Heerjee and Co. ; 2,000 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Allarakhia ; 735 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 880 cwts bones, Rahimbhoy Fazul ; 200 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co. ; 55 cwts old iron, S. Morarjee.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—53 bales cott n, E. er and Co. ; 140 cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—300 bales cotton, F. uet and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior s—330 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 28.

Hamson, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Bristol.
Maxwell, Lieut., 26th Madras N. I., from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 29.

Baird, Capt., West Yorkshire, on duty, from Deolalee.
Acklam, Major, Connaught Rangers, on leave, from Bareilly.
Macnaughton, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Bombay Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Burn, Capt., Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 30.

Boulderson, Lieut. Col., 17th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Pearson, Major, R. A., from leave, from England.
Eliute, Major, Army Pay Dept., on duty, from Agra.
Penton, Capt., 7th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Fordyce, Lieut., Comts. Dept., onduty, from Poona.
Worsley, Col., 13th Bengal N. I., from leave, from England.
Cadell, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Edwards, Brig.-Genl., Staff, from leave, from England.
Pitt, Capt., R. E., on leave, from Lahore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 30.

Boulderson, Lieut. Col., 17th Lancers, from leave, to Mhow.
Maxwell, Lieut., 26th Madras N. I., from leave, to Madras.
Bell, Capt., Army Pay Dept., on duty, to Kurrachi.
Owen, Lieut., 26th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.

PUNJAUB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette.)

Mr. W. Hoey, Offg. Magis. and Coll., Fatehpur, on being relieved, to the charge of the Karwi Subdiv. in the Banda Dist.

Mr. H. M. Bird, Asst. Magis. and Coll., from Cawnpore to Agr.

Mr. H. E. Bartlett, Jt.-Magis., 2nd Grade, from Hamirpur to Cawnpore.

Mr. H. G. Pearse, Asst. Magis. and Coll., from Muzaffarnagar to Bulandshadr, on return of Mr. W. M. Tidy from leave.

Mr. F. W. Brownrigg, Asst. Magis. and Coll., from Fatehpur to Bareilly, on being relieved by Mr. T. R. Wyer.

Mr. C. D. Steel, Asst. Magis. and Coll., from Allahabad to Azamgarh.

Mr. J. R. Holt, Asst. Magis. and Coll., from Azamigarh to Gorakpur, on being relieved by Mr. Steel.

Mr. T. R. Wyer, Asst. Magis. and Coll., from Gorakpur to Fatehpur, on return from leave of Mr. Macleod, or on being relieved by Mr. Hott.

Under Sec. 38, Act XIX of : 1873, X. M. of 1373, Mr. P. Co. Wheeler, Asst. Sett Officer, 2nd Grade Jaunpur, to be placed in charge of the Sett Operations in that dist.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BRIGGS—October 27, at Karwar, the wife of Surgeon H. B. Briggs, M. B., I. M. D., of a son.

RUTHERFORT—October 26, at Malegaon, the wife of D. Rutherford, Executive Engineer, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1883.

It is to be regretted, of course, that the Parisian Press should show an increasing bitterness towards China. Anything that tends to aggravate the misunderstanding between France and that country is to be deplored, for it may prove the source of great misfortunes to both countries. We hear, however, from a source which is certainly well informed, that it is not regarded either in London or in Paris as at all likely that the French will push matters to extremities. The danger of such a course is fully realised by all classes of French politicians. They hope to intimidate China by a little boasting, and by displays of energy in Tongking, but have no desire to come to blows. The Marquis T'seng is credited with a full understanding of the situation, and he on his side is playing the diplomatic game with consummate ability. He knows that war might prove disastrous to China, owing to the prevailing political discontent in the very provinces which would be exposed to the enterprises of a hostile Power. But he comprehends perfectly that France cannot afford to run the risk of sending an army to such a distance from home, and that nothing would induce the French Government to incur that risk but the necessity of resenting a slap in the face. He therefore temporises, and trusts to time to enable the chances and changes of French politics to furnish the opportunity which he desires for terminating the difficulty upon terms as little onerous as possible to China. If the Ferry Cabinet fall, the probability is that M. Freycinet will once again become Prime Minister. The latter statesman has taken care to inform the correspondent of a Russian paper that, in his opinion, war with China cannot possibly be thought of, inasmuch as war may break out at any moment nearer home. This declaration was scarcely wise, inasmuch as it showed M. Freycinet's hand too openly, and it may retard his return to power. But the fact that so experienced a statesman thought it would conduce to his advantage to make the statement shows clearly enough that the French Republic is not to be regarded as in any sense eager for war, but rather the contrary. It is quite possible that the bitterness of the Parisian Press, which Reuter telegraphs, is a simulated bitterness intended for the edification of the Marquis T'seng.

THE public will be glad to hear that steps are being actively taken to abate the nuisance on the Byculla Flats. The first thing to be done is to drain off monsoon water, the presence of which adds to the putrefaction and the consequent emanations. A great number of coolies have been set to work during the last few days, since the cessation of the supplementary monsoon rendered the undertaking practicable, to cut trenches to enable the surplus water to run off. As soon as the surface becomes dry, the more intolerable stenches will cease. The town sweepings, which during the flooding caused by the rains had to be deposited on the outskirts of the swamp, will now be removed to the centre of the Flats, where their presence will be comparatively innocuous. In a week or two the nuisance, which often, it must be confessed, had become quite intolerable, will be sensibly abated, and it will be possible to consider with some degree of calmness what is to be done, in the first place with the Flats, and in the second with the town sweepings, in order to minimise in the future the admitted danger to the public health. The Government of Bombay has written to Dr. Weir, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, threatening to put in force the bludgeon clauses of the Municipal Act, if the nuisance on the Flats be not abated without delay. As we have said, the necessary steps to reduce the nuisance are now in progress. As to what further shall be done, it is impossible to come to a decision offhand. Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner, has been directed by Government to examine into the question, and report. It is to be noted that the Government itself, which speaks so peremptorily of putting in force the compulsory clauses in the Municipal Act in order to do away with the deposit of the town sweepings on the Flats, only two or three weeks ago issued a Resolution approving of the report of the committee appointed to consider the question of the disposal of the area in question. Now, it was part of the scheme of this committee, of which Dr. Lumsdaine, the late Sanitary Commissioner, was a member, that a large portion of the Flats should be set apart for reclamation by town sweepings. It is not easy to see how the Government, which in the beginning of the month approved of the utilization of town sweepings for the purpose of reclamation, came in the middle of the month to threaten the Municipality with penal consequences if they did not desist from so doing. It is a great mistake to assume, as is commonly done, that the nuisance complained of arises wholly from the deposit of town sweepings. It arises from the marsh itself in the first place, and in the second from the overflowing of that marsh with sewage matter during the monsoon floods. By reclaiming a large portion of the Flats the nuisance which prevailed ten or twelve years ago has been on the whole considerably diminished, in area, if not in intensity. A considerable acreage has been raised some eight feet by the deposit of town sweepings in past years. The sweepings in question have now been transmuted into arable soil, on which crops grow. During the rains the large tracts so reclaimed are no longer overflowed with sewage, and consequently they do not after the rains give out the sickening emanations which formerly were given off from that portion of the Flats, as well as from the portion then and still unreclaimed. The Government itself may fairly be called upon to take steps to abate the nuisance arising from the considerable area of the Flats which remains Government property, and has never been subjected to any process of reclamation whatever. If the use of town sweepings for the purpose be deemed inexpedient, the Government should see what outlay it can afford in order to raise the level of the swamp by a deposit of earth carted from Worlee or elsewhere. A million sterling would doubtless start the project fairly. The expenditure need not frighten an administration, which disposes of the provincial funds. The Municipality, which has nothing but the rates and taxes of the city to count upon, may be excused for hesitating to incur the cost of heroic measures. The carting of hundreds of tons of town sweepings daily to Coorla, will entail an outlay which the most liberal-minded of Municipal financiers will not willingly incur until the necessity for doing so becomes very patent indeed. And once it is definitely decided to send the sweepings to Coorla, all prospect of reclaiming the Flats may be abandoned until millions of money become plentiful as blackberries in Bombay.

POOR Mr. Atkins, the general secretary of the Indian Railway Service Society, must be sorry he spoke at the conference of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of England, Scotland, and Wales in Edinburgh. He spoke very well, putting together with great erudition the arguments and opinions which have convinced Calcutta that if a certain obnoxious Bill be passed, there is nothing left for Anglo-Indians but to depose Lord Ripon, "assume the reins of government," and send an army of volunteers to England to put down the rebellious House of Commons and change the Government into an absolute monarchy. He did not tell his audience of workingmen this part of the programme. But he gave them the full benefit of that part of the case from which the programme flows as naturally as night follows day. He informed the British workingmen that he was a Christian workingman, and that the Hindoos are idolators. If he had mentioned this latter fact to an audience of the shop-keeper class, he would have found it telling enough, but it is greatly to be feared that it was thrown away upon representative workingmen, whose absence from all places of worship is the theme of so many eloquent regrets in the various pulpits of the land. The argument, such as it is, he pressed vigorously, and asked why English Christian men and women should be subjected to the criminal jurisdiction of idolators? He showed that "the Hindoo religion" is not only false but immoral, and that idolators tell lies and give false evidence at sixpence or a shilling a head. He pointed out that a Christian man or woman threatened by idolatrous false swearing at a distance of 400 or 500 miles from a Presidency town could not get a lawyer—even a Christian lawyer—to go down to defend him or her for less than one rupee eight annas a mile. He quoted the *Englishman*, and he quoted the *Times of India* to strengthen his argument, and he read letters from missionaries. Altogether, he put before his audience a very powerful case ; but he had scarcely concluded before he was subjected to that excruciating form of Scottish cross-examination which is locally termed heckling. Had he credentials? From whom? Who paid him to go to Great Britain to make his statement? Were there no miscarriages of justice under the present system? Were there not other religions besides the "Hindoo" in India? Was it not true that if the Bill were passed there would be very few judges appointed under it in proportion to the 250,000,000 inhabitants of India? To all these questions, and to others, Mr. Atkins answered what he could. The upshot was that the congress—having heard all he had to say—passed, unanimously, a resolution approving of the Ilbert Bill. If Mr. Atkins had remained in India, the congress of English, Scotch, and Welsh railway servants would have minded their own business, and pronounced no opinion whatever upon the Bill in question. But nothing would suit the Calcutta agitators but to send a delegate to elicit the opinion of the working classes at home on the controversy. We predicted the result of the mission, and the prediction has been fulfilled within a week of Mr. Atkins's arrival in England. The truth is, the gentlemen in Bengal who apply a portion of their spare time to politics, have evolved not only an India but an England out of their moral consciousness which have no great resemblance either to the India or to the England of actual fact. They have lost touch of the ideas and the principles of their countrymen at home, without coming to understand the conditions of their own situation in India. They talk a language which is strange, and not very convincing, to those who have not given a sympathetic attention to its accents. An English, and it would even appear a Scottish, workingman is quite unmoved by the news that the Hindoo religion is idolatrous. Mr. Atkins, fresh from Bengal, considers that the fact should be conclusive. It is the same with other considerations which in Calcutta are held to be vital, but in England are not regarded as of much importance either way. Had the real factors of the problem been understood in Calcutta last March, the battle of the Bill would have been fought upon quite other grounds than those chosen with such fatuous recklessness. If the Government had not been summoned to countersign a declaration of war against the natives as a set of greasy Baboos, idolators, perjurors, and irreconcileable traitors with whom it would be absurd to deal any longer in accordance with the principles laid down fifty years ago by Parliament, the case for putting the Bill on the long finger might have been put very plausibly. The Bill itself was nothing until it was made the symbol of a principle on which the Government could not give way without endangering a good deal more than its own existence. Had Calcutta kept its head and represented to Government that on the whole there was no pressing demand for legislation on the subject in the present year of grace, it is the opinion of people in a position to hazard good guesses that the representation would not have been unheeded. Possibly the Bill would have been shelved, and no harm would have been done. As it is, we all know what has happened. The intimidation so freely resorted to at the Metropolitan Town Hall and in sundry meetings of indignant, but not very wise, planters having utterly failed of its effect in this country, Parliament was confidently appealed to ; but both Houses turned the cold shoulder to the appellants. The Conservative leaders declined to take the matter up. The general public refused to interest itself in the subject. Everything else having failed, Mr. Atkins's mission to England to stir up the working classes at home came to be regarded as the last remaining chance of averting the passing of the Bill. That last chance, which never had the odds in its favour, is now disposed of. Had the delegate been met with a unanimous vote in favour of the Ilbert Bill at some political meeting of workingmen, it might be imagined that party-feeling had influenced the result. But a deliberate and quite unanimous vote of the railway servants of Great Britain, after hearing all that Mr. Atkins had to urge to induce them to condemn the measure, will have to be accepted even in Calcutta itself as conclusive. Whether Calcutta will draw the obvious moral or will persevere in the hopeful project of suppressing the Government of India in the first place, and the rebellious House of Commons in the second, remains to be seen. Whichever course the wisdom of Calcutta may decide to take, it is much to be regretted for the credit of Anglo-India generally—which is really not such a fool as it is made to look—that the Metropolis cannot find leaders endowed with a little more political capacity than is possessed by the egregious blunderers who have put themselves in evidence since this question was first raised.

A PORTION of the Bombay exhibits have been despatched to Calcutta, and the remainder will follow in a few days. On Saturday Mr. J. H. Grant, the Special Commissioner, and Mr. Magnus Mowat, the new president of the Bombay Committee, will make a statement of what has been done and what remains to be done. It is now regarded as fairly certain that Bombay will make a good figure at the International Exhibition. On Saturday evening Mr. Grant will set out for Calcutta to superintend the arrangement of the Bombay exhibits. The G. I. P. Railway is giving every facility for the despatch by passenger trains of goods sent in at the eleventh hour. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the mill millionaire, is sending a very complete display of the products of his mills, and other gentlemen are showing equal energy.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 12.

THE Government seems to hope that it may soon be able to fix a date for the evacuation of Egypt by the British army. The *Pall Mall Gazette* triumphantly announces that Sir Evelyn Wood says he has got his native army into such good condition that he can rely upon it to support the Khedive's Government and maintain order if the British troops be withdrawn by the end of February. It is also stated that the Prime Minister will make a definite declaration to this effect at the Guildhall banquet on Lord Mayor's Day. Countenance is given to this report by M. de Lesseps's acceptance of an invitation to dine at the Guildhall on November 9. It is certain that the greatest dissatisfaction would be provoked among the mercantile classes in England if the British occupation of Egypt were brought to an end before the question of the construction of a second Suez Canal had been settled in such a manner as to ensure proper protection for the shipping interest of this country ; and, as it is probable that informal negotiations have been going on ever since Parliament broke up for the recess, Mr. Gladstone no doubt hopes that M. de Lesseps will set his hands free by informing the citizens of London that all the obstacles to the construction of that second Canal so much desired by English shipowners have at last been removed. It seems a pity that the *Pall Mall* should have discounted the effect a clever *coup* of this kind would have had by disclosing prematurely the intentions of the Ministry. There is time enough left between now and Lord Mayor's day for a vigorous opposition to be organized against the proposed abandonment of Egypt to its own resources. The *Times* has already protested that it will be the height of folly to bring our troops away till we see how the Parliamentary institutions with which we have presented the Egyptians will really work. Mr. Gladstone, too, should remember that he has already made one great blunder through placing too much confidence in M. de Lesseps ; and that, in the present irritated temper of the public mind with regard to France and Frenchmen, he may come to grief altogether if he again relies too confidingly on the smooth promises of the shrewd chief of the Suez Canal Company. Besides, it is not at all clear from Sir E. Wood's speech at the Fishmongers' Hall the other day that that distinguished commander is personally favourable to the speedy evacuation of Egypt by our troops. Sir Evelyn is too good a Liberal to complain if the responsibility of the Ministerial action be thrust upon him, and too good a soldier not to desire ardently the opportunity of showing what he can do as Commander-in-Chief of the only military force left in Egypt. But his warning words, that the English public must not be impatient or expect the Egyptians to become all at once adepts in the art of self-government, certainly do not indicate an opinion on his part that the English Government is already justified in leaving Egypt to herself. Besides, it is not only Sir E. Wood who ought to be consulted on this matter. Sir E. Baring must also have a voice in the decision ; and the poor Khedive himself should also, I venture to think, be consulted before he is abandoned to the tender mercies of his people, most of whom, unless the popular feeling has greatly changed, absolutely detest him. Precautions have been taken to render our return to Egypt less difficult if anarchy should break out after the departure of our troops. All the big guns in the forts of Alexandria and other great cities are offered for sale, so that the British fleet will have things all its own way next time it is required to put down a military rebellion in Alexandria.

In common with most Englishmen, I have paid so little attention to home politics in Spain that I am perplexed how to explain the effect of the insult offered to King Alfonso by the Parisians in causing the overthrow of the Ministry of Senhor Sagasta. The reason assigned for the change of Ministry is that the majority of the Cabinet disapproved of the proposal made by the Foreign Minister to withdraw the Spanish Ambassador from Paris unless the French Government offered more ample and frank reparation for the insult to King Alfonso than is contained in the shabby and incomplete version of President Grévy's apology published in the *Journal Officiel*. It may, indeed, be doubted if Spain would be wise to press the matter any further at present ; she has the public opinion of Europe on her side, and can afford to wait for a favourable chance of gratifying her resentment. The incident has had the good result of rallying all parties round the throne, and making possible the formation of a loyal Liberal Ministry ; and for this result Spain and her King ought to be grateful. The French Government has behaved very meanly in the matter. In fact, it does not seem to have the good sense to behave graciously to any one just now ; for it will not give reparation to Mr. Shaw any more than to the King of Spain, and it even encourages the French press to ridicule the sufferings and make light of the wrongs of Admiral Pierre's victim. M. Jules Ferry's chief thought, after the Parisians had hissed King Alfonso, seems to have been that he might take advantage of this business, in order to rid himself of General Thibaudin, the disagreeable colleague who had been asked to take office because he was the only general willing to deal summarily with the Orleans Princes, and who could not be persuaded to resign after he had done this piece of dirty work. Profiting by the annoyance the President felt at the untoward consequences of King Alfonso's visit, M. Jules Ferry seems to have called on M. Grévy to chose between him and the Minister who had stirred up the populace to hoot the Uhlan King ; and M. Grévy, very reluctantly, at last requested General Thibaudin to resign. This is, however, by no means the end of the quarrel. The strong wing of advanced Republicans in the Chamber sympathize strongly with the dismissed Minister, and will do their utmost, as soon as Parliament reassembles, to overturn the Government. Experience shows that they are likely to succeed, for no Government seems to take firm root in France in these days. Fortune, however, has to some extent befriended M. Ferry by making it likely that he will be able now to bring the Tongking expedition to an end without having to go to war with China. The prospect of a peaceful settlement is greatly improved this week.

Sir S. Northcote has, by his speeches in Ulster, committed the Conservative party to a final breach with the Home Rulers. In some quarters this is regarded as bad tactics ; but honesty is the best policy for the Conservatives in dealing with the Parnellites. Nor am I at all sure that Sir Stafford's courage in denouncing Home Rule and appealing to the men of Ulster to rise up against it will not have a very disconcerting effect on the plans of the Ministry. The Radicals have certainly contemplated insinuating a concession to the Home Rulers under cover of the provisions for a general extension of the franchise in Ireland as well as in England. Sir Stafford has set men thinking what might be the real effect of a Reform Bill of this kind. He has laid down the principle that, although the Conservatives are not opposed absolutely to the establishment of household suffrage in the counties, yet they mean to insist on having a scheme of re-distribution of seats coupled with any measure for effecting this purpose. Further, he maintains that property must be represented in the House of Commons as well as members. The Radicals laugh at this theory ; but surely the maxim, "Taxation without representation is tyranny," leads inevitably to the conclusion that the worst of all conceivable tyrannies would be to place the absolute control of our representative system in the hands of the Great Untaxed. Our present system secures in an unscientific way the representation of property ; if it is to be altered, then taxation as well as numbers must be taken as the basis of a scheme for the re-distribution of seats. Such a scheme would improve the position of Scotland as compared with Ireland, and of Ulster as compared with the Parnellite provinces of the latter Kingdom. The Conservatives would probably not be the losers if representation were allotted in this manner ; they would certainly gain largely if London were represented in proportion not only to its numbers, but to its wealth and intelligence.

Mr. Leonard Courtney has not been much heard of lately, but he has just reminded the world of his existence by writing, in his capacity of Secretary to the Treasury, a very ill-advised letter of censure on the Metropolitan Board of Works for wishing to renew the coal and wine duties till the end of this century in order to enable them, without raising the rates, to execute large public works in the East-end of London, including the construction of a bridge across the Thames below London Bridge. Mr. Courtney's letter is marked by a tone of acerbity which is extremely offensive, and by an ignorance of the actual state of local taxation in London which the Metropolitan Board has lost no time in exposing. As a writer of some authority on economical questions, Mr. Courtney loftily assumes that indirect taxation of any kind must be a mistake. If he had had a little experience in the management of municipal business, he would have seen the wisdom of modifying these views. No one, for instance, who had served for a time on the Bombay Municipality would recommend that your town duties should be completely abolished, and the whole revenue raised by means of a house-rate. The compromise adopted some years ago, after much discussion, by the Government of India seems to be a reasonable one, that octroi duties may be levied by a Municipality on articles to be consumed within its own limits, but that they must not be allowed to degenerate into transit duties. Now, although the London coal and wine duties are levied over a large area not usually included in the metropolitan area, it cannot be denied that the application of the revenue they yield in freeing all the Thames bridges, improving communications in London, and building markets, has been directly beneficial to the whole area taxed. The money, again, is easily collected. The duties are uniform in their incidence in proportion to income, and no one feels the hardship of paying them. Besides, as a member of the Board of Works has pointed out, the coal duty is an excellent mode of taxing such great monopolies as the gas-works, which could not be reached in any other way. The abolition of the duties would not reduce by the smallest fraction the cost of living in London, for the money would all go into the pockets of middlemen, while 2½d. in the pound would have to be added to the rates to make good the deficiency. No more foolish letter than Mr. Courtney's could have been written at a critical time like the present, when the Government, which wishes to reform the local government of London, is interested in gathering round itself as many friends as possible in the metropolis.

Sir Richard Temple has atoned in some degree for the meagreness of his opening address at the Social Science Congress by the activity he has since shown in the various departments. The good people of Huddersfield must have been greatly impressed with his fertility of intellectual resource. The most sensible thing he said at the Congress was when, growing impatient of the twaddle talked in a discussion on art, he said that the English people seem to have "grey on the brain and lead on the eye." This is a fault which no one has ever found with Sir Richard's own pictures, but I must say I sympathize with him in his love of bright colours. Can anything be more depressing in a country like England, where sunshine is at its best only too rare a boon, than to go into a drawing-room artificially darkened with tapestry curtains of a yellowy-greenish hue, the carpet and chairs and couches all showing the same dull tone, and not a healthy bit of red or blue admitted anywhere to gladden the eye? The truth is, English middle-class people have, as a rule, no more taste than Lady Teazle had before her marriage, and they are so afraid of not being in the fashion that they let themselves be bullied by self-sufficient critics into the affectation of liking what they secretly abhor. The craze for all things Oriental, now happily on the decline, is but one instance of the truth that in matters of art the English may be as tenderly led by the nose as asses are. A sensible correspondent of the *Standard* calls attention to-day to the abominable custom of bringing into the sweet and wholesome homes of England Oriental prayer-carpets which have been steeped for generations perhaps in the filth of some of the foulest of human beings.

The *Times* publishes this morning an interesting notice of Anthony Trollope's autobiography. Mr. Trollope's account of the mechanical way in which he did his work, completing a specified task, in which even the number of words was fixed, every week, would delight "Ouida," who, in the same number of the *Times*, has a most amusing letter, in which there are some scornful allusions to Trollope, on that perennially charming theme, her own merits as a novelist. Trollope frankly admits that he was the most methodical penny-a-liner that ever lived, and a very good thing he made of it. As a novelist, Trollope must take rank far below "Ouida ;" but it is a mistake to suppose that genius is necessarily cramped by such fetters as he imposed upon it. Walter Scott worked as hard and as regularly, without injuring the quality of his writings, and even Shakspeare, though he complained of the public needs which oppressed him, and lamented that "almost his nature was subdued to what it worked in, like the dyer's hand," nevertheless managed to turn out in these discouraging circumstances plays of which "Ouida" herself would speak with respect.

Mr. F. T. Atkins, the representative of the Indian railway workpeople, had a very cool reception from the English railway employés assembled at Edinburgh last week. They heard what he had to say, and then passed a resolution in favour of admitting natives of India to offices "for which they are qualified." Mr. Atkins seems not to have had the presence of mind to explain that this is precisely the question at issue. The opponents of the Ilbert Bill deny that natives are qualified to try Europeans in the Mofussil. The London Committee of the Anglo-Indian Association held a meeting on Wednesday, and passed a resolution supporting the prayer of the Calcutta memorialists to have the Bill postponed till the official opinions regarding it have been laid before Parliament. Let me, however, entreat Anglo-Indians not to fall into the mistake of supposing that they have anything to gain, in the present state of the law, by an appeal to Parliament. The House of Commons will express an opinion that whatever Mr. Gladstone's Viceroy chooses to do in India is right, and the opinion of the House of Lords to the contrary will be altogether disregarded. This is why Lord Ripon [illegible] contentedly of abiding by the decision [illegible] lish Parliament. It would be quite [illegible] if the constitution of the Indian [illegible] changed so that the rights of Engl[illegible] could not be destroyed except by [illegible] and sanctioned by, both Hous[illegible] Parliament. Mr. Gladstone [illegible] not carry the Ilbert Bill throu[illegible] Lords ; whereas now, relying on the [illegible] House of Commons, they can rush the [illegible] the nominee Council of the Viceroy of Indi[illegible] power ought to be taken away from the Vi[illegible] now that an English Ministry makes use of him [illegible] press forward a Bill against the advice of near[illegible] the whole English community of India, official a[illegible] non-official. If the English people are to gov[illegible] India directly, let them do so in the regular [illegible] by laws passed through both Houses of Parlian[illegible] not by the arbitrary edicts of the Secretar[illegible] State and the Viceroy. I have read [illegible] much satisfaction the Resolution of the Bo[illegible] Government on the Bill. It is all the more wel[illegible] because it is so guarded and courteous in lang[illegible] and because, while emphatically condemnin[illegible] Bill, your Government loyally endeavours to [illegible] the Viceroy out of the scrape. Why shoul[illegible] Bill not be withdrawn? Mr. Grant Duff, [illegible] characteristic disdain for every one outsid[illegible] official circle, protests against concessio[illegible] "irresponsible" agitators ; but the Viceroy [illegible] himself obviated this objection by showin[illegible] the balance of opinion even of "responsible p[illegible] is against the Bill.

J.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO KASH[illegible]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, [illegible]

THE Viceroy, as you will have lear[illegible] the night at Nagrota, only 8 miles fro[illegible] Some time will be occupied in reaching [illegible] first halt on this side the Banihal Pass [illegible] place reached in the Vale of Kashmere. [illegible] lency travels at an average of 13 miles [illegible] ing at Vernag on the 31st October. H[illegible] stay two days, reaching Islamabad, the [illegible] in the valley—the capital, Srinuggur, is [illegible] the evening of the 1st November. [illegible] source of the Jhelum river. It is situate[illegible] of a beautiful mountain, the undergro[illegible] will have lovely autumn tints, and th[illegible] surrounding country will be equally be[illegible] at the close of summer, the scenery [illegible] attractions, but not so great as in the [illegible] summer ; but the charming views in eve[illegible] will certainly not be unseen nor easily fo[illegible]

The source of the Jhelum is a spring [illegible] under the foot of a mountain : it has be[illegible] into an octagonal basin, covering about 1[illegible] yards, and fully 50 feet deep. The water [illegible] by the sulphur and iron it contains, [illegible] many springs in this part of the va[illegible] thousands of fish, small trout, exist in [illegible] the water is perfectly clear and flows [illegible] channel formed for it through the garde[illegible] to the Maharajah's residence at this sp[illegible] summer palace the Viceroy will halt f[illegible] days, and will, doubtless, enjoy some [illegible] of which there is plenty a few miles d[illegible] *markhor*, one of the family of Kashmer[illegible] met with, and as in the neighbourhood a[illegible] Nag range of hills, preserves of th[illegible] probably some good shooting may be [illegible] this part of the valley are several [illegible] water rushing mysteriously from ben[illegible] tains, and associated with the early [illegible] worship of the inhabitants of th[illegible] whole of this part of the valley i[illegible] ranges of hills, covered with ve[illegible] foot rich and fertile valleys, with [illegible] in each, all of them eventually fo[illegible] first 16 miles of the Jhelum, m[illegible] abad and making the Jhelum n[illegible] it then runs for 60 miles in t[illegible] a broad stream of water, pass[illegible] and leaving the valley at B[illegible] narrowed by the high moun[illegible] torrent, is no longer navigable[illegible] the mountains for 100 miles and[illegible] the plains of the Punjab. In [illegible] sources of the Jhelum, Achibal [illegible] ed. This place will, perhaps, be vi[illegible] roy, as it is not very far from Verna[illegible] rajah has a summer palace there[illegible] attached the water rushes up from [illegible] tain at times in a very curious way. [illegible] called the Bringh, is lost suddenly o[illegible] side of this mountain, and is believe[illegible] way through a subterranean passage, [illegible] this spot in the garden like a fountain[illegible] seven other places a few hundred fee[illegible] the foot of the same mountain. The w[illegible] garden was made by the Moguls, two or [illegible] turies ago, to run in a stone channel and f[illegible] height of about 15 feet ; it runs over t[

TELEGRAMS.

MUSCAT BESIEGED.

H. M. S. PHILOMEL SHELLING THE CAMP OF THE BESIEGERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, Oct. 30.

Muscat is besieged by the brother of the present Imam. Everything has been burned up to the walls of the fort. H. M. S. Philomel is shelling the camp of the attacking force. A private letter, dated the 25th inst., says the siege had already lasted four days. All British subjects have gone on board ship.

The Bedouins assaulted the walls on the 23rd, and were repulsed with 52 killed.

Four spies, who were caught in town, were executed.

THE QUARANTINE AT CAIRO.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

A telegram from Major Baring, Cairo, states that quarantine against Bombay has been removed for all departures after the 6th November.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.

Count Kalnoky, speaking to the Delegations to-day, disclaimed any hostility against Russia, and stated that the Austro-Russian relations were of a friendly character.

REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN PORTS.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 29.

The Sanitary Commission here have decided to abolish quarantine on vessels arriving from Bombay on and after November 7.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, Oct. 29.

The tone of the press here shows an increasing bitterness towards China.

THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT MECCA.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

News has been received from Jeddah that cholera has broken out amongst the pilgrims at Mecca.

THE BANGALORE COMMAND.

Major-General Dillon has been appointed to the command of the Bangalore division.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅜
4½ ,, ,,	83⅜
3 ,, Consols for account	101⅜
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	102⅜
4½ ,, French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	50 15-16

Arrival.—Newminster.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

DURBAN, Oct. 30.—Mail for Mauritius closes 5th Nov.
MADRAS, Oct. 30.—Manilla land line right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, October 29.	
10 p.m.	76·3
TUESDAY, October 30.	
6 a.m.	73·0
10 a.m.	80·6
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	84·7

THE MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating that the Surat, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 9 p. m. on the 27th instant.

IN confirmation of Reuter's announcement that the quarantine at Egyptian ports on vessels from Bombay has been removed, the British Consul at Alexandria telegraphs under date 30th October, 1883:—"Departures from Bombay after 6th November admitted to free pratique in Egypt."

HER MAJESTY'S GUN-BOAT ARAB, Captain Stopford, sailed yesterday for Rangoon.

A TELEGRAM from Athens, Oct. 12, published in the *Evening Standard* of that date, says:—"Intelligence received here from Constantinople states that the steamers Clan Alpine and Rochalton with 1,500 Mahometan pilgrims from India on board, having broken quarantine at Camaran and left for Jedda, the Governor of Hedjaz has ordered the steamers to return to Camaran."

A "MILITARY ADVISER" is about to be appointed, an up-country paper hears, for the Baroda State, and the officer to whom the post will probably be offered is Major Howard Melliss, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, Bombay.

SIR ROBERT AND LADY STUART have returned to Allahabad from Naini Tal. The local paper is glad to learn that the health of the Chief Justice has been entirely restored by his visit to the hills.

THE notification that guards-of-honour will be furnished by the Calcutta and the East Indian Railway Volunteers on the occasion of the Viceroy's arrival at Calcutta was received, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* says, with satisfaction by the officers of both corps, with few exceptions; and fair parades are expected.

COLONEL TREVOR, V. C., Secretary to Government in the D. P. W., and Colonel Hancock, Officiating Director-General of State Railways, will shortly pay a visit of inspection to the Attock Bridge.

THE Opera Company engaged for the Calcutta season has arrived there, and will give the first performance on the 1st of November. Those who have been favoured with the chance of hearing some of the leading ladies and gentlemen predict great things, a local paper says.

THE *Statesman* is authorised to state that in reply to numerous inquiries from Volunteers and other members as to the future course of action of the Association, the Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association will, pending an intimation as to the intentions of the Government, defer, for the present, calling another public meeting to decide as to the course to be pursued, if the Government determine to proceed with the Bill.

REFERRING to the discovery of the veritable Black Hole, a writer in the *Englishman's Saturday Journal* says:—"Hundreds, I might almost say thousands, of Europeans and natives have been to see the cavity, for it is announced that it will be closed up in a few days, and I regret to add that many of the European visitors have scraped pieces of plaster off the wall, or mortar from between the bricks, to carry away as relics. A more morbid taste than this it is difficult to conceive. One piece of plaster or mortar very much resembles another, and taken from the wall of any ordinary house and slightly stained with smoke or tobacco-juice to give it the appearance of age, would equally answer the purpose for which such relics are stolen, namely, as a proof to friends that you have been on the spot. In this case no one would, probably, believe that the fragment came from the Black Hole, which it has been buried from sight so long; so I trust that either good taste will prevent any more carrying away of fragments, or that some European policemen will be put on duty on the spot to arrest the thieves."

THE Amsterdam Exhibition bronze medal awarded to the Murree Brewery, the Lahore paper says, was for hops grown in the Chamba State. The Company's plantation there supplied the first crop this year; and the hops are said to be very good. It is hoped that hop cultivation will prove in time very remunerative to the Rajah.

THE proposals of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta for the new docks at Kidderpore are said to have been generally approved by the Government of India, and will be submitted immediately for the sanction of the Secretary of State. As matters stands, certain alternative proposals dealing with the all-important question of how the required money shall be raised will probably be determined in a great measure by the views on the subject taken at home. By making certain transfers of land the entrances of the new docks will not interfere with the maintenance of a Government Dockyard.

LORD RIPON passed through Lahore very quietly the other day. A correspondent writes to an up-country paper:—"We had the Viceroy passing through here last Thursday at noon, on his way to Jummoo. The station was 'tastefully decorated,' that is, there were some flags stuck about. The train did not stop for longer than a quarter of an hour. It is reported that His Excellency did not leave his carriage. 'It is reported,' for the station was closed; nobody was admitted to the platform except the officials and the guard of Railway Police. There was no demonstration of any sort. Lahore is probably saving its breath for a becoming reception on the 24th of next month."

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught, when the mail left, were on a visit to the Queen at Balmoral.

A MARBLE memorial bust of the late General Sir George Pomeroy Colley, placed on a handsome bracket, bearing an inscription describing his services, has been fixed in the hall of the Staff College, Farnborough, of which institution he was a Professor. The sculptor is Mr. H. P. MacCarthy.

ISMAIL PASHA, the ex-Khedive, has arrived in London on his way to Dunrobin Castle, where he will be the guest of the Duke of Sutherland.

PRINCESS LOUISE and the Marquis of Lorne were to leave Quebec in the Allan liner Sardinian, on October 27, for Liverpool, where they are due on the 5th November.

Truth hears that the Queen has issued, or is about to issue, a private "memorandum" enjoining the privileged occupants of certain Royal palaces to "the correction and reformation of their manners and excesses." Recent events have brought to Her Majesty's knowledge the astounding fact that in one of her palaces gambling has been regularly going on to an almost incredible extent. Not only has something more than inconvenience been caused by the enormous sums which have been lost and won, but an additional scandal has been brought about by the fact that the ardent players were wont to continue their amusement well into the mornings of Sundays, Good Fridays, and other days directed to be kept holy.

THE steamer Victoria has arrived at Liverpool from Bombay, with seven of the crew of the wrecked steamer Knight of the Bath.

CAPTAIN HERBERT WILLIAM OZANNE, of the 2nd Battalion West Kent Regiment, shot himself with a six-chambered revolver, at Beggars' Bush Barracks, on Tuesday night. He was thirty-three years of age, and unmarried, and had served in both the Zulu and Egyptian campaigns. He had been for some time past suffering from liver complaint, and was in an exceedingly depressed state. He was found dead in bed. In his hand was a six-chambered revolver, a bullet from which had penetrated the forehead. An inquest was held on the remains of the deceased, and a verdict was returned of temporary insanity.

ACCORDING to the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, the Salvation Army is preparing for a campaign in Austria. Thousands of tracts in the German language have arrived in Vienna. They were addressed mostly to small tradesmen.

A DESPATCH received at St. Petersburg from Vladivostock announces that the steamer Kamtschatka, which arrived there on Oct. 10, reports that eleven trading schooners of unknown nationality, after driving off the American guard-ship Leon, stationed at the island of Tjulenij, had landed sixty armed men, among them some Japanese, who had taken possession of the island. The Leon immediately proceeded to the Korssakowsky station, on the island of Saghalien, and asked for assistance against the invaders. Owing, however, to the small number of the garrison, no help could be rendered. As the Kamtschatka passed Tjulenij the captain saw eight schooners lying off the island.

AT one o'clock on the morning of Oct. 1 [illegible] earthquake shook San Francisco. Th[illegible] earlier there had been a slight shock, which passed without general notice. The houses rocked as if violently shaken by a strong hand. Windows rattled as if they would fall to pieces. The air was filled with a strange rushing noise, and an indescribable tremor shook the earth. This lasted several seconds, and wakening people suddenly from sleep created widespread terror. It is more than twenty years since anything approaching this was felt in San Francisco.

REMARKING on the arrest of M. Antoine, the deputy for Metz, (whose release from custody was announced by Reuter the other day), the *St. James's Gazette* says it "does not seem to have checked the Francophile agitation in Alsace-Lorraine. A 'little-Nature de la revanche' has, it is stated, been established at Metz; and numerous caricatures and other pictures exalting France at the expense of Germany are openly sold in the booksellers' shops of that town. One of these represents Gambetta on his death-bed covered with tricolour flags and surrounded by mourning Alsatian women with wreaths; and above the group is a representation of the reconquest of Metz and Strasburg, which Gambetta is supposed to perceive in a vision as he is dying. The other picture represents the French troops marching out of Belfort in 1871, with an inscription to the effect that the time of revenge will speedily arrive. These two pictures have been confiscated by the police, and the bookseller who exhibited them has been condemned to pay a fine of 800 marks."

THE Social Science Congress concluded its sittings at Huddersfield on October 10. It was announced that next year's meeting will be held at Birmingham

IT was definitely decided that Mr. John Morley, M.P., would preside at the sittings of the Conference at Leeds on October 17 and 18. Mr. Bright was to take the chair at the great public meeting to be held at the close of the Conference. The attendance of delegates was expected to be very large, upwards of 1,500 having already been appointed before the last mail left England. The number of Liberal organizations that will thus be represented is unprecedentedly great.

IT becomes more clear every day (the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says, telegraphing on Oct. 11), that public opinion in France is almost unanimous on the subject of England and Madagascar, and that even if the Government entertained a serious disposition to grant a redress for the wrong England has sustained, it would find it very difficult to do so in the teeth of the very strong feeling entertained on the subject by politicians of every shade. M. John Lemoinne's article, however reprehensible, unquestionably gives the keynote of French public opinion respecting Mr. Shaw and the Madagascar question generally; and though, of course, the Government approach the subject with a sense of responsibility to which M. Lemoinne is a stranger, it does not seem to realize that the delay in dealing with the matter is calculated materially to increase the difficulties of its satisfactory adjustment. On the subject of M. Lemoinne's article above referred to, the *St. James's Gazette*, says:—

The article just published by M. John Lemoinne in the *Journal des Débats* on the case of Mr. Shaw affords a remarkable evidence of the strange irritability which has seized on our allies, like some epidemic malady. That M. de Cassagnac, in presence of French follies, should wish he were a Prussian; that the editor of the *Evenement* should threaten Germany with a war of revenge because his paper has been proscribed in Alsace-Lorraine; that the French Radical press generally should defy at one and the same time Spain, Germany, England, and China—need excite no particular astonishment. But that M. Lemoinne, conspicuous among French journalists for knowledge, judgment, and temper, should lose his head is a very grave symptom indeed. This once-rational man seeks to justify the offensive conduct of Mr. Shaw's captors (who gave him his rations in a bucket), arguing that missionaries should not be particular about their food; while, as for his not being allowed to see his wife, that is one of the results rendered at least possible by his having committed the mistake of getting married. In a mock-heroic out-burst on the perils which have to be encountered by French missionaries, M. Lemoinne represents them as undergoing hardships and dangers to which the trials undergone by Mr. Shaw are as nothing. True enough. But the French missionaries meet with their fate at the hands of infidels and savages. Mr. Shaw has been maltreated by the representatives of a civilized and Christian nation. Does M. Lemoinne make no distinction between the two cases? And does he forget that in making such odiously flippant remarks as these he is yet further irritating the most powerful political bodies in England—the religious societies?

MDME. SARAH BERNHARDT'S marriage has again been exciting the curiosity of the Parisians. Two newspapers recently dragged the subject of her marriage out of oblivion on the plea of defending Mdme. Bernhardt's husband, M. Damala. The defence of M. Damala, who has accepted an engagement at the Gymnase Theatre, was coupled with some not very complimentary remarks on the actress; and her son, M. Maurice Bernhardt, a young man scarcely out of his teens, sent his seconds to the editors of the offending papers. Both declined to fight with so young a man; but the result has been the publication of several letters which were never intended for publication, and an interview, in which Mdme. Bernhardt has explained that infidelity and extravagance were the cause of her separation from her husband. Mdme. Bernhardt, according to the interviewer's narrative, said:—

"We parted because I would not continue to bear outrageous expenses, to pay for carriages, bouquets, penalties for broken engagements, etc. My equipment was not grand enough, and my carriage did not suffice. We had violent altercations, and one day, after one of these scenes, I rushed out of the house without hat or gloves, telling him he could take everything, for as he would not go away I would, and should not return so long as he remained there. I wandered about the whole day, and at nightfall sought refuge at my aunt's. It was after this that he entered into an engagement at the Gymnase, where I had immediately afterwards to pay the penalty for his breach of contract in order to enlist in Tunis. He completely equipped himself for starting, and I paid for the poor voluntary recruit. Only the poor voluntary recruit never served. That is not all. M. Damala wished to be lessee of a theatre. I have had to bear the consequences of this too. M.——is inquiring whether I am really married or not. Be this as it may, I have paid for the freak royally, and, married or not married, *on ne m'y reprendra plus.*"

MR. ST. GEORGE, the inventor of a telephonic system recently brought out, has, *Engineering* says, devised a means of recording a telephonic conversation by the aid of photography. A circular plate of glass is coated with collodion, and made sensitive as a photographic plate. This is placed in a dark chamber, having a small slit through which a pencil of light can fall upon the sensitive surface of the glass. The vibrating telephone plate acts upon a shutter which varies the thickness of the luminous pencil correspondingly to the vibrations, after a plan introduced by Professor Graham Bell, if we mistake not. The pencil falling on the photographic plate prints a dark line on it whose thickness is proportional to the vibrations of the telephone plate. The plate is revolved by clock-work, like the barrel of a phonograph, and the record is afterwards chemically fixed.

THE programme has appeared at St. Petersburg of a new Russian Socialist newspaper called *Westnik Narodnoi Woli* (The Messenger of the will of the People). This paper, which is connected with the St. Petersburg *Narodnaja Wolja*, the chief Nihilist organ, is intended for publication abroad, and will appear every two months either in London or Geneva. It is announced that the new journal will invite contributions from the leading foreign Socialists, and will chronicle all events connected with the Russian Socialist movement, such as workingmen's riots, revolutionary movements among students, resolutions of the Executive Committee of the *Narodnaja Wolja* party, &c. It will contain in addition a short review of the Russian press from a Socialist standpoint. It is further intended by the *Westnik Narodnoi Woli* to publish at its offices pamphlets for circulation among the Russian people.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have approved of the formation of a Cadet Company to be attached to the Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifles are likely to be short of officers this season, a large percentage of the seniors being absent on furlough.

MAJOR C. D. SWETE, Wing Commander 10th Bengal Native Infantry, intends proceeding on furlough out of India shortly.

No. 9 (Mountain Battery) 1st Brigade Northern Division, Royal Artillery, marches from Kalabagh, for Quetta, in relief, on the 1st November, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (General Hardinge) left Poona on Monday by the 12 o'clock train, with the Military Secretary (Colonel Rivett-Carnac) and the Quartermaster-General of the Army. His Excellency goes to Mhow and Nuserabad, and will return to Bombay about the middle of next month.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL OLDERSHAW, C.B., Royal Artillery, commanding the Sind District, Bombay, left London on October 10, in the British India steamship Golconda for Kurrachee, to resume the duties of the command.

H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has approved of the distribution of a number of medals for long service and good conduct to the men of the various branches of the Army. The name of the recipient will be engraved on the edge of the decoration, and the distribution will shortly take place at the various military centres.

THE remains of the old colours of the Leicestershire Regiment, which have seen service in all parts of the world, have been placed in St. Martin's Church, Leicester.

LIEUTENANTS RUSSELL, Cowie, Capper, Dixon, Stothert, Petrie, and Thackwell, Royal Engineers, lately arrived from England, have been attached to the Sappers and Miners for work on the Hurnai road. Captain Geldie, R.E., joins the Sappers at Roorkee.

CAPTAIN HARWARD, 2nd Royal Warwickshire, and Lieutenant Broughton, 2nd Dorsetshire, are to be placed on probation for the Army Pay Department.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SARTORIUS resigns his appointment as officiating second-in-command of the 4th B. C., and is posted to Rawalpindi for general duty.

CHANGE OF GARRISON AT ALLAHABAD.—The 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, better known as the 68th Regiment, arrived in Allahabad on Saturday, and went into temporary quarters at the Rest Camp, pending the departure of the Loyal North Lancashire. The latter regiment leaves Allahabad on the first stage of its homeward journey this afternoon, and as many friends of the gallant 81st will doubtless wish to see them off, we may state that they will leave the Rest Camp siding at 4-15, and will start from the main station at 4-45 p. m. A farewell dinner was given on Friday evening by the members of the North-West Provinces, Club to Lieutenant-Colonel Bevan and the officers of the departing regiment. Although the station has by no means regained its full cold weather strength, there was a large muster, and the evening went off the great spirit. The Hon'ble Mr. Nunn, the survey made of the intentional site, for the Camp of Excercise of 1874, is now comparatively useless. The heavy rains Douglas Straight expressed in felicitous terms the regret of the station at parting with so popular a regiment as the 81st, and Colonel Bevan assured the company that there was an equal regret on their side at leaving so friendly a community as Allahabad. A well deserved tribute was paid in the course of evening to the behaviour of the men during their two years' stay in Allahabad, and the experience of all residents will corroborate the speaker's assertion that a more well conducted set of men were never quartered in the station than the Loyal North Lancashire. It is nearly fourteen years ago since the then 81st left England for Gibraltar where they remained for four years. In October they were sent on to this country, arriving at Bombay on 21st November, 1874. In the course of the nine years' sojourn they have seen active service in the Afghan War, in the first phase of which they were employed taking part in the capture of Ali Masjid. During the season of 1882-83 they won the distinction of being the best shooting regiment in the Bengal Presidency.—*Pioneer*, October 29.

THE BANGALORE CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

IT has been decided, we believe, that the charge for chartering a steamer to bring the Bengal officers bound for the coming Camp-of-Exercise at Bangalore, is to be defrayed from the amount allotted for the expenses of that Camp. This will probably entail a supplementary allotment for the Camp, as the steam trip will cost close upon a lakh of rupees. As far as present arrangements go, the Duke of Connaught, after witnessing the opening of the Calcutta Exhibition, will come on to Madras, by the same steamer, and proceed to Banglore. While in the latter station, he will be the guest of Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident, at Government House, and while in Camp, of Sir Frederick Roberts.

A complete re-survey of the site of the operations is being made by Capt. Henry, R. E., of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, extending over twenty square miles. The survey made the identical sight, for the Camp-of-Exercise of the 1874 is now comparatively useless. The heavy rains of 1878 have cut nullahs were there was level ground before, villages which existed in 1874, disappeared after being deserted in the Famine of 1876-77; and where the station of the Mysore State Railway now stands, there was, at the time of the last Camp, a group of native huts. These alterations mean a great deal in a military point of view.

The Commissariat Department will arrange to slaughter sheep and oxen in Camp, for the supply of meat to the troops, but bread will be sent in daily to Camp, from Bangalore, in mule-carts, which are being specially constructed for the purpose. Why should not the bread be baked on the ground, on the Field Bakery system? The bread, of course, is not so good as that baked in the regular process, but the Camp-of-Exercise is intended to give the soldier a practical insight into actual "field" work, and his rations should be served out on the same principle.—*Madras Times.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, Oct. 27.—The somewhat irregular barometric changes noticed yesterday have ceased, and the pressure is now increasing throughout the whole of India and Burma. The change is greatest in the Punjab, and the readings are once more highest over that Province. The variable breezes recently reported from the Gangetic plain have ceased, and the wind there has become part of the general easterly and north-easterly current at present prevailing across the country. Cloudy weather prevails at Delhi and Ranikhet, but elsewhere in Northern and Central India the weather is almost cloudless. In the south of the Peninsula, however, the sky is much more covered, and rather heavy showers have fallen there. The temperature is slowly decreasing, but the maximum yesterday at Agra was 94°, at Delhi 92°, and at Sealkot, Roorkee, and Bareilly 91°. Rain to-day:—Madras, 2 inches; Mercara, 1 inch; Negapatam, ¾ inch. Previously, Rajahmundry had ¾ inch.

Oct. 28.—To-day the barometrical reports show very irregular changes. The readings are highest in the Punjab and Rajputana, while a large shallow low-pressure area seems to be forming off the Coromandel Coast. This low-pressure draws the wind into the northward along the west coast of the Bay, and is occasioning rather heavy rain at Madras, Negapatam, and Coimbatore. Elsewhere the weather is fine, with no rain. The changes in temperature are irregular, but the humidity is slightly increasing generally. Rain to-day:—Madras, Coimbatore, and Negapatam, over 1 inch. Previously, Tuticorin had 1 inch; Cuddapah and Colombo, ¾ inch.

Oct. 29.—The irregular barometrical variations noticed yesterday have given way to-day to a general fall, which is greatest in the North-West and least in Bombay. The readings are still highest over the Punjab and Rajputana, and lowest off the Coromandel Coast. Rain continues along the west coast of the Bay, being heaviest at Madras, and the sky is overcast from Gopalpore southward. Elsewhere the weather is fine, and almost cloudless, with light to fresh north-easterly breezes generally. The temperature is falling except in the extreme south. The maximum temperatures in the North-West yesterday were 92° in Bareilly, and 90° in Agra and Lucknow. Rain to-day:—Madras, 2 inches; Colombo, 1 inch; Vizagapatam and Masulipatam, ½ inch. Previously, Wellington had ¾ inch.

LATEST NEWS FROM MADAGASCAR.

THE *Merchants and Planters Gazette* of Port Louis, Mauritius, dated Sept. 18, states:—"By the steamer Argo which arrived yesterday from Tamatave *via* Reunion, we have received news from Madagascar up to the 6th instant. The Hovas have discontinued their night attacks upon Tamatave, and are now encamped at about seven kilometers from that place. They have received a reinforcement of 3,000 troops from the capital, and it is believed that they will soon renew their attacks on the French.

As for the latter, matters seem not to run smooth. A great number of soldiers are reported to be feverstricken, and incapacitated therefore for duty. The French authorities at Tamatave are at loggerheads. The military and the civil authorities do no longer agree. The Municipality has been abolished, and the Mayor, Mr. Raffray, having resigned, is expected to leave shortly for Reunion on the man-of-war Forfait. The plea for abolishing the Municipality, writes a correspondent to one of the local papers, is that the Foreign Consuls have been authorized to rehoist their flags, a course Messrs. D. Maigrot, Ebenan and Witnay acting for Italy, Germany and America have refused to follow, awaiting instructions from their respective Home Governments. There are serious misunderstandings between the French Military Authorities and Mr. Baudais, the French Commissaire; it seems that the Governor of the Etat de Siege, Captain de Fregate Billard, instructed the now ex-Mayor to arrest and bring to the battery Mr. Baudais if this gentleman would not put aside his idea of having the town of Tamatave under the surveillance of a Militia of his own to be composed of French citizens residing in Tamatave.

News has been also received that the Hovas have defeated the Sakalavas on the North-West Coast and regained possession of all the places which they were obliged to evacuate after the French bombardment. The only place, now in possession of the French in that part of Madagascar, is the important sea-port Majunga, where are stationed two French men-of-war.

It is but too true that there are great signs of dissatisfaction among the French officers quarted at Tamatave. A Reunion newspaper has published from one of them some very interesting notes about the position of affairs at Madagascar. They state that the [illegible] decimated by fever on the North-West Coast; out of seventy men there are fifty who are sick. The crew of the men-of-war Vaudreuil are so exhausted that it has been found necessary to send them to Seychelles to recruit their health. The French Government seems to have made that expedition without having been fully aware of the difficulties connected therewith. "Meanwhile," said the French officer, "it is us, the victors, who are besieged at Tamatave and surrounded in an invisible circle from which we dare not and cannot get out. We do not know what takes place in the interior of the Island. If we do not get reinforcements before the hot season, there will remain but one resource left to us: to treat with our conquered foe and accept his terms."

We have, however, news to hand that the French are going to resume vigorously hostilities.

The following is a true copy of a circular from the Acting British Consuls:

"H. M. S. Dryad
Tamatave, 2nd September 1883.

Sir,—The French authorities having informed me that they may find it necessary to recommence active operations against the Hova places on the East Coast, I request that you will warn British subjects of this, that they may be prepared.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. JOHNSTONE,
Commander H. M. S. Dryad, Acting British Consul."

Immediately after the issue of the above circular, the Dryad and the gun-boat Ranger—this latter just arriving from Mauritius—left for the North and South Ports, with the intention, it is said, of offering aid, protection, and refuge to British subjects.

A letter dated Tamatave, September 6th, and published in a Port-Louis paper, states that rumours are afloat here that British subjects are in a fix at the capital as well as on the Coast, the new Queen having declared that being quite young and almost a child she could not discern between a Frenchman and an Englishman, and that every one was to be treated as a Vazaha, i. e., as a stranger, and be on the same footing; that the brave Commander Johnstone had, during his short stay in Mahanoro, written a very severe letter to the Governor of the Place, Rainilop, forwarding him a copy of the English treaty which had been openly violated by the Governor in refusing fresh provisions to H. M. S. Dryad. Immediately after the receipt of Commander Johnstone's letter, Rainilop came on board the Dryad to pay a visit to the gallant Commander, who refused to receive the Hova Governor to have any further dealings with him: that the English vessel the Isabelle, Captain du Moulin, from Mauritius, had been refused anchorage by the Hova authorities of Vatomandry when Mr. Pélicier has been compelled to cease crushing the sugar canes of the Estate *Providence* on account of the steam engine or sugar mill being out of order.

THE TREATMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT TAMATAVE.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* wrote on October 11:—"The *Temps* endeavours to show that Mr. Shaw has nothing to complain of. He admits, he says, that he was present at the *lubar* when the measures for resistance by the Hovas were discussed, and this was notorious when the affair of the suspected bottles occurred. On his arrest his case had to follow the ordinary forms of procedure. Before trial by court-martial the prisoner is submitted to a preliminary investigation, whereupon a report is drawn up and submitted to the military authorities, who deliver judgment upon it. In this case the commanders held that the detention had been punishment enough. As for his treatment during detention, he was lodged in an officer's cabin, he could walk on deck—he was in the position of an officer confined aboard ship. As to his food, he must have been accustomed to sumptuous fare at Tamatave, seeing that he was fed as one of the staff tables and might have found some pity for the French officers who lived on it as well as himself.

Mrs. Shaw, according to the *Temps*, had so much confidence in the French officers that she removed her jewels and other valuables from the Dryad and placed them on board the Flore. Lastly, it states that French law does not admit of any claim for an indemnity for an arrest effected regularly and according to the military code being entertained, and in this case there was no irregularity. Admiral Pierre's act, in fact, is far, it says, from being as arbitrary as that just committed at the New Hebrides by Commodore Fairfax, of the Nelson, in annulling of his own authority a bargain regularly contracted by French officers with one of the island chiefs."

THE following letter which details the treatment accorded by the French at Tamatave to the steamer Taymouth Castle, has been sent to the *Times* for publication:—

Mauritius, Aug. 13.

The Taymouth Castle, of 1,825 tons, arrived at Tamatave from Natal at 8-45 a. m., on June 26, entering by the south and passing through the French fleet. Immediately upon casting anchor, an officer from the French Admiral's ship boarded the Taymouth Castle and ordered the captain to deliver over to him all the mails in his charge for Tamatave. Captain Hay, of the Taymouth Castle, protested against this demand, but was compelled to yield. The mails were taken from him at 10 a.m. and conveyed to the French flagship. French sentries were placed on board the Taymouth Castle with orders to prevent any access from the shore or any communication from the ship to the shore; any one coming on board having to submit to be searched. The French Admiral emphatically ordered the captain of the Taymouth Castle to refrain from going board H.M.S. Dryad, the only British vessel of war then at Tamatave; but was pleased to permit the captain to communicate with the Dryad, if he would undertake not to land in order to see the British Consul. Captain Hay lost no time in proceeding to the Dryad to see Captain Johnstone, to whom he explained what had taken place; and, to meet Captain Johnstone's wishes, Captain Hay agreed not to leave Tamatave without his despatches for the Admiralty. The British mail, which had been taken from the Taymouth Castle at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 26th was not landed and delivered in Tamatave until 4 o'clock the following day; and, with the object of allowing no time to merchants and others to reply to their letters, notice was given by the French Admiral that in half-an-hour after the mail had been landed, the outward mail would be made up. The Tamatave outward mail was taken on board the Admiral's ship at 4 30, overhauled there, and then put on board of the Taymouth Castle. Captain Johnstone of H.M.S. Dryad having concerted with Captain Hay a private signal, urged that the Taymouth Castle should wait for his despatches; and on being told that they required him to send the despatches for the British Admiralty, on board the French Admiral's ship, Captain Johnstone resolutely declined to submit to this, and asked Captain Hay to steam the Taymouth Castle alongside the Dryad to receive his despatches on board. Captain Hay had to pass close before the ships of the French fleet in proceeding to the Dryad; but he did not hesitate to fall in with the wishes of Captain Johnstone, who had promised protection to the Taymouth Castle; and accordingly on June 28 at 1-45 p. m., Captain Hay weighed anchor, and steamed towards the Dryad. When close abreast of the Admiral's vessel, Captain Hay met a steam launch from the Dryad, the officer in charge informing him that Captain Johnstone's despatches would be put on board from another of the Dryad's boats a little further on. The despatches were received by the Taymouth Casde from the Dryad, which vessel had got up steam, and was prepared for action. Captain Hay, of the Taymouth Castle, prudently avoided all risk of further interference by steaming for Mauritius by another route, and he proceeded by way of the north passage to Mauritius. When leaving, Captain Hay observed the greater part of Tamatave was in flames.

The Taymouth Castle had on board over 30 missionaries from London, and about 200 tons of cargo for Tamatave; but was forbidden to land a single passenger or any cargo, unless Captain Hay would agree to pay duties to the French Admiral.

FRANCE, CHINA, AND TONKING.

THE LATEST PROPOSALS.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* wrote on Oct. 7:—

The following note was sent me this evening from a well-informed quarter:—"The diplomatic negotiations between France and China are being conducted not in Pekin, but in Paris. M. Ferry's memorandum having been rejected by the Cabinet of Pekin, the following frontier line is now under discussion:—Beginning at the mouth of the Phu Tai-Binh delta arm, it follows this in a north westerly direction to the Canal of the Rapids, then skirts this canal as far as the Red River, and runs along this stream to the town of Hung-Hoa, where it is proposed to establish the Chinese Customs-house. According to this line, the delta, which is the cardinal point of the controversy, would be divided into two unequal parts. In other words, the attitude of Chinese diplomacy in the matter is, for some reason or other, very indefinite and varying. New questions and difficulties are raised daily, so that the French Cabinet has come to regard the negotiations in no serious light, and seems resolved to precipitate a settlement of the affairs by *faits accomplis* in Tonquin."

The details of the frontier line above given have not, says my informant, hitherto been made public.

PARIS Oct. 9.

The following telegram has been received by the French Government from the Governor of Cochin China:—

"Saigon, Oct. 9, 1-15 p.m.—According to the latest news, the situation in Tongking seems to have sensibly improved, in consequence of the arrival of the Annamite Plenipotentiaries and the submission of the Mandarins of the delta. There are numbers of desertions among the Black Flags, who are being thinned by several epidemics. The intrenchments of the villages in the neighbourhood of Hanoi have been deserted, and the enemy seems to be retreating in the direction of Laokai. Colonel Bichot met with no enemy in his reconnaissance as far as Day and the Canal of the Rapids. Near Phukai were found, under a mound, 33 heads of our soldiers, of which that of Commander Riviere, covered with a coating of lime, is alone easily recognized. The moral and sanitary condition of the troops at Tongking and Thuanan is excellent."

Another telegram to the Government further announces that Sontay is partly evacuated.

The following telegram has been received at the London office of the *New York Herald*:—

HONGKONG, Oct. 7.

"Dr. Harmand, French Commissioner in Tongking, authorizes the statement that arrangements have been made between the French and the Annamite Ambassador from Hue who is now in Tonquin, for a withdrawal of the Black Flag troops to a point near the crossing of the Red River and the Chinese border. Admiral Courbet will interpose a force to prevent the entry of Chinese Imperial troops by a passage near the Gulf of Tonquin. Active preparations in the way of barracks and provisions have been made for the reception of 3,000 additional French troops at Haiphond and Hanoi."

CHINA'S DEMANDS.

(Mr. Colquhoun) in a long letter dated Marseilles Oct. 4, says:—"It would appear that a new basis of settlement much more favourable to Chinese claims than any hitherto advanced, has been recently put forward. This will be made apparent by considering briefly what the Chinese standpoint was some three months ago and what it is now. Until recently the Chinese strenuously opposed French action in Tonquin because they feared to have on their southern frontier so powerful a neighbour as France, and one that they believed to be restless and aggressive; the other questions raised, such as suzerainty over Annam, being comparatively so unimportant that they may be considered mere *facons de parler*. It was, therefore, the security of their frontier, to be effected by means of a neutral zone, that they were fighting for—a fact brought forward in your columns as far back as last April. In return for a neutral zone they were willing to open the Songkoi or Red River. What was the position and extent of this zone then? It was indicated by you in May, later in an article entitled "England and France in Indo-China," in the June number of the *National Review*, and after my late visit to Tonquin was precisely laid down in my telegraphic despatch to you, dated August 30, as follows:—"Where does Tonquin end and China commence? That is a difficult question to answer." The notion that Tonquin extended its northern frontier to China was shown to be erroneous in your columns when nothing was known to the public on the subject. The contour of Tonquin is very irregular, and the frontier, especially next China, is vague and uncertain. Still, we know that a belt of country, debatable land, exists between Tonquin and China, narrow in the north but widening to 115 miles in the North-west. It is this neutral zone which China regards with such jealous eyes. The Chinese way of looking at things three months ago, though not what they actually said to France, was as follows:—"We do not wish to have you as our immediate neighbour for various reasons, the most potent of which are—(1) that we consider you to be not only powerful but restless and aggressive; (2) that to have the frontiers conterminous would lead to complications which would prove dangerous. You may take Annam, for that is of no vital importance to us, though we think you need not have so rudely and so contemptuously treated our rights of suzerainty. We are willing to open the Red River to international commerce, provided you agree to the neutral zone between Tonquin and China which is essential to safeguard our frontier. The only motive you could have for objecting to the proposed neutral zone would be that it might bar trade but you know, and it is not disputed, that the only possible avenue for trade in this region is the Songkoi. Not even the most desultory hawker could ever prok across the neutral zone, which is a poor, wild, baoken highland country inhabited by unsubdued tribe, forming a neutral barrier between the barren province of Kwangsi and the Tonquin delta; therefore, take Annam, including the delta of Tonquin, and be the means of opening up the Red River to the trade of the world. In return, all we ask for—and this we mean to have, for we believe it to be essential to the integrity of the empire—is the neutral zone, which will secure our border and guarantee our peace."

This, I repeat, is what was in the minds of the Chin

the King of Spain in order to assure his Majesty of his sentiments and those of the country towards him. The only authentic account is that communicated to the newspapers by the Havas Agency, which must be regarded as official." The following is the Note published by the Havas Agency :—"The President of the Republic went about five o'clock to the Spanish Embassy to visit King Alphonso, and to express to him his deep regret at yesterday's occurrences. M. Grévy said that France should not be confounded with the authors of the hostile manifestations towards his Majesty, and begged the King to accord to France a new proof of sympathy by accepting the banquet which was offered to him that evening at the Elysée, a banquet at which all the members of the Government would be present, and where his Majesty would see the true feelings of France in regard him. The King of Spain replied that he came to Paris animated with sympathetic feelings towards France, and that he desired to prove this afresh by accepting the invitation which was addressed to him. His Majesty went at half-past seven to the banquet at the Elysee."

The notification in the *Official Journal* was considered by the Spanish Government as wholly inadequate: the official publication of the apology itself was demanded; and the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo threatened that if the French Government persisted in refusing to make an official record of the moderate reparation made to the King, and required by his country for theinsult that was offered, he would propose the withdrawal of the Embassy The French newspapers declared that Spain had received complete satisfaction, and that nothing more could be done in that direction; and on Wednesday it became known in Madrid that the French Government refused to give further satisfaction. The Spanish Ministry were unable to agree upon the course to be pursued under the circumstances, and the long-pending crisis occurred. The Ministers tendered their resignations on Wednesday evening to King Alphonso, who accepted them, at the same time requesting Senor Sagasta to return to the palace next morning, when he would make known his intentions.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The long-pending ministerial crisis has, it is understood, at length taken place. The crisis has been a foregone conclusion since the military risings in August, after which the Minister of War, Marshal Campos, announced his firm determination to resign, but it has been twice postponed firstly in order that the Kings journey to Germany might not be prevented, and subsequently because the Government considered it their duty to remain in office until the difficulty with France should be settled. Now, however, circumstances have combined to render a crisis inevitable. The negotiations with France have failed the French Government having positively declined to offer any further reparation beyond the Note published in the *Official Journal* on Saturday, and the Ministry are unable to agree upon the course to, be pursued under the circumstances. Moreover, the Minister of War has again affirmed his resolve to resign, and is supported by the Minister of Public Works, who from the first opposed King Alphonso's visit to Germany. Senor Sagasta has accordingly considered that the moment has arrived for the Cabinet to resign, leaving the new Ministry the task of adopting final resolutions concerning the affair with France.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Madrid states that the ministerial crisis there was brought about by the announcement by Marshal Campos, the Minister of War, on Wednesday of his definitive intention to resign his post. In consequence of this determination the whole of the Cabinet decided to follow his example. Senor Sagasta yesterday tendered the resignation of Ministers, and on his advice the King sent for Senor Posada Herrera to form a Cabinet. Negotiations with that object were at once entered into with the leaders of the Dynastic Liberals, and they have, it is stated, agreed to form a Conciliation Cabinet to put an end to the divisions in the Liberal party. In Paris it is believed that the crisis has been brought about by disagreement on the question of breaking off diplomatic relation with France, owing to the refusal to grant further reparation for the insult offered to King Alphonso. The Paris correspondent of the *standard* understands that should the new Spanish Ministry attempt to revive the question the French Government will reply that it considers the matter disposed of.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MADRID, October 10.

The leaders of the Dynastic Left have arrived at no definite decision on the question of accepting the portfolios offered to them. Before giving a final reply they desire to be made acquainted with the principal points of the programme of Senor Posada Herrera, who will be consulted on the subject this morning. It is believed that the Left are willing to accept a policy of constitutional reform, [illegible] establishment of universal

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[illegible] ned his post of Spanish Ambassador to France. It is stated that Senor Moret will be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in the new Spanish Cabinet. This choice would be regarded here as signifying the complete closing of the Franco-Spanish incident.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Friday.

Senor Comacho, who had been generally named for the office of Finance Minister, has been invited by Senor Po-sada Herrera to take that portfolio. He has declined, it is believed, for the reason that he is reluctant to attach the fortunes of the plans of financial reform which he has elaborated, to the uncertain fortunes of a compromise Cabinet. Besides, he states that there are at present difficulties in the way of his carrying one particular financial proposal, and he prefers to wait upon opportunity. It is believed Senor Comacho's decision will cause considerable disappointment, and his evident fear that the Cabinet may be shortlived, is not reassuring to the public.

The French Government regards the break up of the Madrid Ministry (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) as putting an end to the controversy, and it is obvious that the new Cabinet will be under no obligation to receive it, especially as that Cabinet is not likely to contain the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, who admittedly advocated, if he did not even originate, the King's visit to Germany, and who, both as Ambassador at Paris in 1874, and subsequently as Foreign Minister has never been credited with much sympathy for France. It will be well for both countries if the affair thus drops, as on neither site has much tact been shown. Spain might surely have been satisfied with the apology itself, which its Government had the right of publishing, and has, indeed, published all over the country, while France, after promising an official publication, should not have given a meagre and grudging reference to the Havas version, but should have printed M. Grévy's exact words, including his description of the mob as "miscrables." He undoubtedly used the word, though the Havas Agency naturally refrained from giving it at a time when General Thibaudin was still in office. Both sides have thus blundered, and a change of Ministry at Madrid will for once have benefited both Spain and France if it terminates the controversy.

A proposal for a subscription to present General Thibaudin with a sword of honour has been made. The *Figaro* suggests "A word of honour would be more suitable."

THE NEW FRENCH WAR MINISTER.

GENERAL CAMPENON has been appointed the new Minister of War, and his selection is said to be regarded in Paris with such satisfaction as even favourably to affect the Bourse. His entry to the Cabinet is considered to strengthen the Opportunist section. The *Daily News* correspondent says :—

General Campenon is well acquainted with both Tunis and China, where he served with General Pal kao. He is a man of considerable military ability, and on good terms with nearly all the prominent Republicans and Radicals. What is now rare in the army, he is very generally well informed, and has under the vir of rough-and-ready bluntness considerable diplomatic talent. I believe his appointment will be well received by all but a few eccentric Radicals and Reds. It was said that M. Gambetta had an idea to put him forward as President of the Republic if M. Grevy resigned. The expediency of holding him in reserve for the Presidency was discussed at M. Gambetta's breakfast table in the Rue Saint Didier. His candidature was to have been, were the executive power vacated, the make-weight against General Chanzy, the favourite of the Orleanists. General Campenon is robust and has a hearty manner. General Vuillemont will remain under him Chief of the Staff. General Campenon's appointment will bind the Gambettists still faster to the new Cabinet.

ASSAULT BY A CLERGYMAN.

THE Rev. Gerald Hay, of Ockley, near Dorking, was summoned to the Epsom petty sessions on Oct. 8 for beating and assaulting Mr. A. R. Jackson, partner in the firm of Jackson and Prince, solicitors, of Cannon-street and Sutton. The defendant did not apper. Mr. G. W. Dennis, of Croydon, appeared for the prosecution, and said the defendant was a member of the Established Church, and not only had he set the bench at defiance by not putting in an appearance, although the summons was served personally, but had sent a relation of the prosecutor's a letter in which the following passage occurred :—"I came to Sutton yesterday on purpose to punish the impertinence of that man. I knew I should meet him on the way to the station I told him I wanted to speak to him, so his friends went on. I then asked him whether he intended to apologise. He said, "No." "Then take that," said I, as I struck him on the face. Then we fought. The only marks I have sustained are the peaking of three knuckles during the process of pummelling; but look at his forehead the next time you see him. I expect the blustering fop will take me before a magistrate, but if I have to pay £5 it will be a small price for the satisfaction and equanimity I now express. I afterwards went on to West Croydon and heard the Archbishop of Canterbury preach at the consecration of St. Michael and All Angels, and thought I might have seen some of you there." A warrant was granted for the [illegible] gentleman's apprehension.

THE AUSTRAL INQUIRY.

MR. H. C. ROTHERY, the Wreck Commissioner, brought to a conclusion on Saturday a case which has excited immense interest in the shipping world. It is not too much to say that never before has the Wreck Commissioner been called upon to deal with an inquiry where he, quite as much as the parties to the case, was on his trial. Shipowners regard his court with precisely the same feelings as a zealous Ritualist bestows upon Lord Penzance and the Court of Arches. It is acknowledged, however, that if the judgment was rambling and tedious—it took nearly two hours and a half to deliver—there was a distinct improvement in the mode of conducting the proceedings of this rather anomalous court.

Briefly put, the facts were: that the Austral, a vessel belonging to the Orient Company—worth £150,000, and built at Glasgow by Messrs. John Elder and Co.—arrived at Melbourne last November under sail. Some defect in her machinery compelled the captain to resort to sail after leaving the Cape. From Melbourne she went to Sydney and began to coal through the ports on the starboard side of the vessel. Directions were given that the water-ballast tanks on the port side should be pumped out; but after discharging about 220 tons of coal into the vessel she took a list to starboard. This was remedied with some difficulty; and, in order that the vessel might henceforth be coaled on both sides, she was taken to the company's moorings in Neutral Bay. There all the water-tanks were emptied. Soon after eleven o'clock on the night of the 10th of November a collier came alongside, and by direction of the fourth officer she was sent to the starboard side. The coaling went on for several hours on that side, and on that side alone. The captain, disturbed by the noise, came out once, but, hearing the chief officer's voice, he turned in again. The chief officer also went to bed soon afterwards. The chief engineer, whose duty it was to superintend the coaling, knew nothing about it. He too was in bed, and the only watch on this valuable ship was a common seaman. The natural consequence was that the vessel took such a list as to bring her afterports under water, and in twenty minutes she sought the natural arrangement of the matter distributed in her hull by going to the bottom of the bay. Five men were drowned in her; but Mr. Rothery says that nobody was to blame. This is very often the gist of his judgments.

There ought to have been some one responsible for a want of discipline so remarkable that coaling could go on with absolutely no supervision, when the captain knew well that, only a few days before, the vessel had taken a serious list at the Circular Quay in the port of Sydney. Mr. Rothery excused him and the chief officer chiefly on the ground, so far as we could make out, that they afterwards saved the life of a lascar. To rescue a drowning lascar is good. To prevent others from coming within measurable distance of being drowned is better still, perhaps.

There is another and more important aspect of the case, and one which it was supposed in the first instance would supply the turning-point of the whole inquiry—namely, whether the Austral was or was not a stable ship. The owners employed a young but distinguished naval architect, Mr. Francis Elgar, to calculate the vessel's curve of stability, and he demonstrated most conclusively, by figures which we do not intend to quote, that, after making all allowances for the empty water-ballast tanks, the Austral was not a stable, but exceedingly ordinarily so Probably a stiffer ship—*i.e.*, one which opposes great resistance to inclination from the upright when acted upon by some external forces—never left this country. As the Board of Trade and Mr. Rothery accepted Mr. Elgar's evidence in its entirety, we must assume that this was undoubtedly the case; and we are therefore quite at a loss to know what Mr. Rothery means by dragging into his judgment an implied censure on the owners because they did not supply the captain beforehand with curves of stability and other technical data respecting his vessel. If the ship were stable when coaling oammenced on the night of the disaster, how much would the captain have been if he had the vessel's curve of stability in his chart-room? Would it have enabled him to see that a proper watch was kept on deck, and that the chief engineer was called to attend to the coalers?

The truth is, that most of the judgment bearing on this rather foolish "fab" is so much waste-paper. That is the first point to be borne in mind. The second is that the Wreck Commissioner and many of those engaged in the case were unconsciously affected by a delusion. There is no lifting power, no buoyancy, in the air in tanks. Had the air been placed in bags over the side of the vessel the lifting power of the ship would have been increased, because they would have added to her displacement. As it was, the hasty coaling alone was the cause of the casualty; and it is a pity that the Wreck Commissioner did not confine himself to ascertaining where the responsibility for this lay, instead of rambling off into a discussion on the advisability of educating ship-captains in the use of curves of stability. As a rule, the masters of these great ships need only to be a little less magnificent. We do not say that it was the case here, for there is no evidence on the point, and Captain Murdoch received a high character from his officers. As a general proposition, however, it is, we think, indisputable that captains take too little interest in the working business of their vessels.

It is said of a well-known retired officer of this class, that when playing poker with his passengers in the cabin he would sing out, "Steward!" The steward, having duly appeared, was told in pompous accents to "go on deck and make my compliments to the officer of the watch and ask him how the Pole-star bears." Many will recognize the hero of this anecdote; and we are tolerably sure that what he and others need to do them good is a little instruction in the art of organization and of managing men. Had these points been attended to on the Austral it seems pretty certain that she would never have capsized.—*St. James's Gazette.*

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A CHURCH.

THE sentence of three years' suspension for intemperance recently pronounced at York by Lord Penzance against the Rev. E. J. A. Fitzroy, incumbent of St. Jude's, Liverpool, has not put an end to the scandal connected with that church as the parishioners hoped it would. Pending the decision of the Court, Mr. Fitzroy was inhibited by the Bishop of Liverpool, the church being committed to the charge of the Rev. Wasdale Watson, with whom Mr. Fitzroy has repeatedly interfered; but it was expected that the sentence of Lord Penzance would put an end to the difficulty. Lately, the curate in charge notined that there would be no early celebration of the Holy Communion on Sunday, but Mr. Fitzroy entered the church, had the bell rung, and about 30 persons attended. Mr. Watson also attended, and took up a position within the communion rails, with a police-constable on each side of him. Mr. Fitzroy, wearing surplice and stole, proceded to the reading-desk and read the ordidary morning service, substituting other lessons for those of the day. The people's warden tried to stop him, but was unheeded. At the conclusion of the service, Mr. Fitzroysaid that as the parish warden and curate were present to prevent him administering the Eucharist, he forbade the congregation taking part in the holy office that morning, but he would attend and take the service at 11 o'clock, when the warden or curate could give him in charge if he wished. Mr. Fitzroy then went into the vestry for a time, and seemed so much excited when he again emerged that Mrs. Fitzroy begged that a doctor might be brought. No medical man was brought, however, and Mr. Fitzroy remained in possession of the vestry. Meanwhile, the wardens sought Archdeacon Denison, and told him what had occurred. Though the Archdeacon had arranged to preach at St. Dunstan's Church, he proceeded to St. Jude's, where he found a large congregation, and Mr. Fitzroy, surpliced, sitting in his stall. The Archdeacon consulted in the vestry with the surate and the two wardens, but while this was going on Mr. Fitzroy commenced reading the service, though the choir had not entered the church. Mr. Bardsley, with the wardens, proceeded to Mr. Fitzroy, and the Archdeacon tried to induce the suspended incumbent to stop, but no notice was taken of this advice, Mr. Fitzroy continuing the reading, with the result of great confusion in the church, Mr. Fitzroy's persistence elicited cries of "Turn him out," and there was a rush of excited people towards him. Ultimately the Archdeacon had the church cleared, and he got Mr. and Mrs. Fitzroy away in a cab, which was surrounded by an excited crowd, and would probably have been capsized but for the Archdeacon and Mrs. Fitzroy being in it.

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Mr R W Barlow, MCS.
Mr W R Pratt, Bo CS.
Mr A A Borradaile, Bo CS.
Major A B Portman, Bo CS.
Surg-Major W C Kiernander, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E F T Atkinson, BCS 10 days.
Mr L Hare, BCS, 10 mo (return cancelled).
Mr F E Braham, BUCS, 8 mo 12 days.
Mr C H Roberts, BUCS, 6 mo.
Mr F W Davis, BUCS, 6 mo.
Mr J A Betham, BUCS, 3 mo.
Col P C Dalmahoy, B Inf, 96 days.
Major S H Cowan, BCS, 61 days.
Major T O Wingate, BSC, 3 mo.
Major C S Beauchamp, R B Eng 3 mo.
Capt F C N Goldney, BSC, 122 days.
Surg F J Tuohy, MD, B, 6 mo.
The Rev Baker Morrell, M, 3 mo.
Major G H Tillard, MSC, 2 mo.
Major R E Cox, M Inf, 60 days.
Mr T R Fernandez, Bo UCS, 5 weeks.
Col F S Iredell, Bo Inf, 3 mo.
Capt G F W Macmahon, Bo SC, 15 days.
Capt W R L Anderson, Bo SC, 31 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A R Price, BUCS.
Mr H A S Fenner BUCS.
Mr C G Palmer, BUCS.
Mr W H Reynolds, BUCS.
Mr J Anderson, BUCS.
Col F S Stanton, R B Eng.
Col R C B Pemberton, R B Eng.
Col J Johnstone, B Inf.
Lt.-Col A G Ross, BSC.
Capt C A F Sage, BSC.
Major H H P Cowper, B Cav.
Surg-Maj C J M'Kenna, B.
Surg Maj R Lidderdale, B.
Surg-Maj W A C Rae, B.
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And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

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THIS Company is started for the purpose of meeting the increasing demand for shop accommodation so generally felt in the Native Town in Bombay. In view of the large commerce and great commercial prosperity of Bombay such a Market as is proposed to be erected by this Company is a necessity, considering the extremely limited accommodation afforded by the existing Cloth and other Markets and the high rents obtaining.

It is expected that the present demand for the accommodation of the character which the Company proposes to supply will be such that all the available space will be readily taken up. To take a recent instance, it may be pointed out that, when the Lakhmidas Khimji Kapad Bazaar was lately opened, there were above 250 more applications for shops than could be accepted, and the competition between merchants desiring to secure a place of business in a convenient centre is so great that it is well known that the tenants in Mocljee Jetha's Market, when unwilling or unable to continue their business, make large profits by subletting shops occupied by them. These profits are sometimes as large as Rupees 80 per annum for a single shop, and in some cases the original tenant in consideration of sub-letting his shop stipulates for a fourth or larger share in the gains without being responsible for the losses made by the sub-tenant, and without bringing any capital into the business or taking an active part therein.

The advantages of the proposed situation of the Company's shops will, it is believed, ensure a like demand for them. Shaik Memon-street and the adjoining locality are the great centres of most of the native business done in Bombay. The Company's buildings will be situate under its regulations only in the Bhoolehwar and Mandvee Wards, and it is principally intended that such buildings should be erected in the first instance in Shaik Memon-street, and that the accommodation shall be suitable for cloth merchants, and if deemed advisable for various other classes of dealers in gold, silver, jewellery, Cashmere shawls and Benares cloths, &c.

It is also proposed to provide, in the upper portion of the Market, shops for native shroffs and bankers. Altogether it is proposed to erect the buildings in such a manner as to provide convenient accommodation at a fair rent for from 400 to 600 shops. Every care will be taken to have the Market constructed on the most approved principles in point of safety, convenience, and sanitation.

Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji, Sons and Company, and the members for the time being of the firm of Lakhmidas Khimji, Sons and Company, are under the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company appointed Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company at a remuneration at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum upon the total paid-up Capital of the Company, liable to be increased to 2 per cent. if the profits of the Comyany are not less than 6 and not more than 9 per cent., and 2½ per cent. if the profits are more than 9 per cent.

Applications for shares should be made in the accompanying form and forwarded to the National Bank of India, together with the amount payable on the application for shares. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of shares applied for, the balance will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained from the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, and at the National Bank of India.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of the Company's Solicitors.

Bombay, 25th October, 1883.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI MARKET COMPANY, Limited.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI MARKET COMPANY, Limited.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to the National Bank of India the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 25 per share on shares in the above-named Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated 25th October, 1883, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be alloted to me, and to pay the balance of Rs. 175 per share after allotment as provided by the said Prospectus, and I authorize you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Description .....
Date .....
Signature .....

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI MARKET COMPANY, Limited.
RECEIPT.
(To be retained by the Applicant.)

Received this day of
of Mr. the sum of
Rupees being a deposit of Rupees 25 per Share upon Shares in the above-named Company.

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DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetables and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. THEACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; BARNES & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOUSON & Co., Umballa; MATHANG & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are pecially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines. 1 pa.

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NOTICES.

THE SUMMER SUN AND DUST.

Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find that the most cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, hands, and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR which

eradicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and

preserves the teeth, imparts to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath

ROWLANDS' EUPLYSIA is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff; the application of the Euplysia (which is perfectly innocent in its nature) should be made on retiring to rest at night, a practice that will render the morning use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil increasingly effective both as to health and beauty of the hair.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D., F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose and cream.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY.
Byculla and Fort.

THE ANTI-STYLOGRAPH
(HEARSON'S PATENT)

A self-feeding reservoir pen, writes continuously with any ink and by means of a pen with ordinary nibs

PENS TO REFILL (Fine, Medium, or Broad), IN NEAT BOXES.

MAY BE CARRIED IN THE POCKET WITHOUT LEAKING AND IS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE

4½ INCHES LONG

REQUIRES NO ADJUSTMENT

THE ORDINARY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HAND-WRITING ARE ENTIRELY PRESERVED

6 INCHES LONG

PEN RENEWABLE AT PLEASURE

FITTED WITH NON-CORRODIBLE PEN.
WITH IRIDIUM-POINTED PALLADIUM PEN.
N.B.—Flexible as Steel, durable as Gold.
ALSO WITH IRIDIUM-POINTED GOLD PEN.
Wholesale only of the Sole Licensees and Manufacturers.
THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THOS. DE LA RUE & Co's
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE

Is now Ready, and contains over 1000 Woodcuts, with Prices and Descriptions of
Playing Cards, Designs, Games, &c.
Printed Books and Publications in general.
Cards, Cardboards, Drawing Boards, Railway Tickets, &c.
Printed Cards, Christmas Cards, Menus, &c.
Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c.
Fancy Leather Goods of all kinds.
Indelible and other Diaries and Calendars.
Solid Leather Goods in great variety.
Albums, Scrap Books, Account Books, &c.
Stationers' Sundries, Fancy Goods, &c.
Pens, Ink, and Drawing Materials.
This Catalogue is distributed gratis amongst large Buyers and Shippers. PERSONS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR ORDERS THROUGH THEIR ACCUSTOMED CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, ETC.
PRINTERS OF POSTAGE AND OTHER STAMPS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY'S STAMP OFFICE,
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.
PRINTERS OF BANK NOTES AND OTHER SECURITIES.
THOS DE LA RUE & CO LONDON ENGLAND

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

Purely Vegetable, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat.
Botanic Medicine Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England Sold by all Chemists.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the same.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements, known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 3 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office Rampart Row, Fort.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

ENGINEERS, IRON MERCHANTS, &c.,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BYCULLA.
BRANCH FACTORY AND STORES: NASBIT ROAD, MAZAGON. } BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM: CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

IRON CASTINGS of all kinds, up to 20 tons weight, made from Pig Iron and Selected Scrap.
BRASS, GUN METAL, and PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS made to order.
WROUGHT IRON FORGINGS, from the best brands of Iron, forged under Steam Hammers.
IRON BRIDGES, Girders, Roofs, and other structural Iron Work, designed, manufactured, and erected.
ROLLED IRON BEAMS imported to special order. Tables of sizes, weights, and calculated loads sent on application.
FLOORING PLATES, Buckled, Corrugated and Arched, for Bridges and Fireproof Floors, imported to order.
PORTABLE ENGINES, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, kept in our Bombay Stores. These Engines have larger cylinder and fire-box capacity in proportion to horse-power than Engines by any other maker.
BOILERS, by Alexander Shanks & Sons, Lancashire, Cornish and Vertical.
HORIZONTAL ENGINES, by Alexander Shanks & Sons, "Caledonian," with Automatic Expansion Gear, 8 to 20 horse-power.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, by Gwynne and other well-known makers, various sizes, always available. These are the most economical Steam Pumps yet introduced.
HAND PUMPS, of various kinds, always ready.
MACHINE TOOLS.—Lathes, Drilling, Screwing, Slotting, Planing, Emery-grinding, and other Machines kept in stock, and imported from the best English Makers.
ENGINEERS' TOOLS.—Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin, Twist Drills, Spanners of all kinds, Hammers, Chisels, &c., supplied to order, Sets of Fitters', Smiths', and Boiler Makers' Tools in boxes.
METALS.—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Galvanized Iron, Copper Sheets and Bars, Brass Sheets, Muntz Metal and all kinds of Metals supplied at the lowest rates.
PIPES, Cast and Wrought Iron, of all sizes, supplied to order.

ASPHALTE, CEMENT, &c., &c.

We are Agents for the following well-known Firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.
Articles not in stock imported from England in six weeks to two months from date of Order.

Allan's	Patent Roof Clips.	Guest and Chrimes	Siemen's Water Meters.
Angus, George & Co.	Leather Belting, Hose, &c., and India Rubber Goods of kinds.	Hingley and Son	"Netherton Crown" Iron, all kinds and sizes.
Ash and Lacy	"Globe Crown" and "Owl" Brands Galvanized Corrugated Iron.	Hodgson and Stead, Ld.	Weighing Machines, &c.
Aveling and Porter	Steam Road Rollers.	Howard's	Patent Roof Ventilators.
Blochairn Co.'s	Firebricks and Clay.	Kleinkneicht's	Patent Cotton Openers.
"Boomer" Press Co.	For Cotton, Oil, and Hide Presses.	Lawrence and Porter's	Centrifugal Pumping Machinery.
Bull's	Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.	Moir Crane & Co.	Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
Calvert & Co.	Disinfectants.	Morton & Co., Ld., Francis	Wire Fencing, Ornamental Gates, &c.
Clayton and Shuttleworth	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.	Proctor and Wallis'	Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
Crawford's	Rural Privies.	Ransome & Co., A.	Woodworking Machinery.
Crowley & Co.	Patent Sanitary Carts.	Sanitas Co.	Sanitas Powder.
Davis and Primrose	Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.	Shand and Mason's	Fire Engines and Appliances.
Doulton and Co., Henry	Earthenware Pipes, Lambeth Potteryware, &c.	Shanks and Sons, Alexander	Stationary Engines and Boilers, Cranes, &c.
Edington and Sons, T.	Iron Pipe Manufacturers.	Silicate Paint Co.	Silicate "Charlton" Paints, Enamels, &c.
Entwistle and Kenyon	Sudden Grip Vices.	Stoney's	Excavators and Lime Screens.
French Asphalte Co., Ld.	Makers of Seyssel Asphalte.	Waste Water Meter Co., Ld.	Waste Water Meters, &c.
Gibbs & Co., Ld.	Celebrated Portland Cement.	Westwood and Baillie	Patent Corrugated Flooring Plates.
Gresham and Craven	Gifford's Injectors.	Wilson & Co., Alexander	Launch Engines, &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND MONTHLY PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

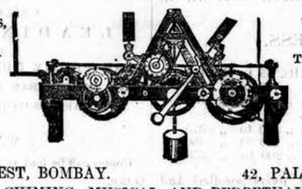
ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

Makers of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (Rajabai) CLOCK AND CHIMES,

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,



THE ROYAL FAMILY,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY,
&c., &c.,

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS
LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,
For Dials from 3 feet 6 inches to 50 feet in Diameter.
FRENCH CLOCKS by the best Manufacturers, examined and guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

THE DISTRICT or PORTABLE AMERICAN ORGAN, by MASON and HAMLIN.

Three and a quarter Octaves, one set of Reeds throughout, with double Bellows, two Blow-pedals and Knee Swell.

Size as in illustration.—Length, including handles, 29 inches; depth, 13 inches; height, 33 inches; to top of desk when opened, 42 inches; weight 34 lb.

When packed, size of box—Length, 2 feet 10 inches; depth, 1 foot 3 inches; width, 1 foot 2 inches.

Most useful for District Travelling.

It is believed that the reputation of the makers will be sufficient guarantee of the thorough excellence of material and workmanship. The instrument may be expected to prove as durable and free from liability to derangement as any of their larger organs.

Price, Net Cash, Rs. 120.
Packing Extra, Rs. 5.

New Illustrated Catalogues, Post Free.

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and two Blowers	120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 Blowers	160
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 Blowers, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator	180
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	230
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator, Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto ditto ditto	500
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles, 5 rows of Vibrators with 18 Stops, the whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature	800

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WRIGHT'S FOR TOILET BATHROOM & NURSERY.
TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS & TABLETS
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS
WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE.
RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FACULTY.
COAL TAR SOAP
TRUE ANTISEPTIC SOAP
MOST EFFECTIVE IN SKIN DISEASES (LANCET)
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES
& PROTECTS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
PROPRIETORS W. V. WRIGHT & CO. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

"Your UNRIVALLED PIANOFORTES have once more done full justice to their WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION."—Rubinstein.

STEINWAY & SONS'
UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOFORTE

(HEIGHT 4 FEET 6 INCHES).

With the Patent Cupola Frame constructed of Solid Steel (as in the Steinway Horizontal Grand Pianoforte) cast in the Steinway Foundries; Patent Overstrung Scaling and Patent extra Harmonic Scale; Patent Sound-board Resonator; Patent Ring-Bridge; Patent Repetition Action and Patent Metallic-Action Frame; Patent Indestructible Hammers; Graduating Soft Pedal cased in Metal; Three Strings to Each Note; Seven Octaves, &c.

PRICE 105 GUINEAS.

Packed and delivered free of all charges at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or Kurrachee.

Every one, probably, has heard something of the Steinway Inventions and Improvements which have both revolutionised the construction of the Pianoforte, and rendered the Steinway Instruments **THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.**

It need therefore only be mentioned that public opinion throughout civilisation has amply recognised their unrivalled merits—the Steinway Instruments having **BY FAR THE LARGEST ANNUAL SALE OF ANY PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD,** as well as a far-reaching renown to which no other Pianofortes have ever attained.

THE STEINWAY GRAND PIANOFORTES have an annual sale *greater than that of all the Grand Pianofortes annually manufactured by all the English Makers put together.*

THE STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES (which in respect to their internal construction are really Grand Pianofortes in an Upright form, and have therefore almost nothing in common with the productions of the English makers), *have also a greater annual sale than the Upright Pianofortes of any other maker in the world.*

It will be seen from the brief analysis of the component parts given above—the **FRAMEWORK** consisting of a **SOLID MASS OF STEEL,** the **ACTION** cased in **METAL,** the **HAMMERS** rendered **HUMID-PROOF** and perfectly **INDESTRUCTIBLE,** the **SOUND-BOARD** endowed with **PERMANENT ELASTICITY** and **ENDURANCE,** &c.,—that this new model fully maintains that extraordinary standard of STRUCTURAL SOLIDITY and consequent DURABILITY in all climates which is an essential element of all the STEINWAY PIANOFORTES, and which has rendered them the *only Pianofortes in the world that can be guaranteed to withstand the deteriorating influences of an Indian climate.*

The external Case-work is constructed in SOLID MAHOGANY EBONISED, so as to extend to the Case-work that high standard of material Solidity and Durability which distinguishes the Internal construction of the Instrument, and which also is essential in Pianofortes intended for use in Indian climates.

STEINWAY HALL,
LOWER SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON, W.

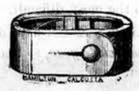
HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
CALCUTTA. **RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,** SIMLA.
Next door to National Bank.

Engraved and Plain Book Lockets, Rs. 49 to 190.

A newly-designed BROOCH and EARRINGS, set with Pearls and Rubies, or Emeralds or Turquoises.
All Gold, Rs. 72 Cash.
Gems Rs. 12, 100, 77.
BROOCH.

A great variety of Compasses from Rs. 14 to 62.



No. 577.
With Pearl Button.....Rs. 42
" Ruby..... " 48
" Rose Diamond ..... " 60

No. 570.
With Pearl Star ... Rs. 48
" Rose Diamond ... " 80
" Brilliant ... " 135

Rs. 10, 12 and 15.

CARBUNCLE CENTRE.
Rs. 42 Cash.

No. 571. Rs. 35.
All GOLD.

27th October, 1883.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB. Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where, it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in Imperial Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

Without these Marks none can possibly be genuine.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

NOTICES.

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA

PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE

Cures Cholera at any stage, averts the dreadful *sequelæ* peculiar to this fatal disease, and effectually checks choleraic Diarrhœa. It has also powerful prophylactic properties which prevent infection from Cholera.

☞ Full instructions for use accompany each bottle, together with numerous testimonials, which, besides giving details of almost miraculous cures, also declare INDRADYNE to be the best and the only never-failing remedy for Cholera.

All genuine labels and wrappers bear the Patentee's initials in red ink.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle. Packing As. 8 extra for one, As. 12 for two, and As. 2 for each additional bottle.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of As. 4 per bottle to purchasers of more than five big bottles, which contain 12-ounces each, or twice as much as the small ones. *Cash in advance will secure cheaper transit.*

EVANS & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
144, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

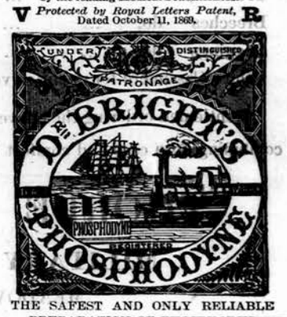
HORSES! HORSES!. Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Assyria from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c. Imported by well-known Dealer Shaik Jasim bin Fud.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.
No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay.
October 13, 1883.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent,* R
Dated October 11, 1883.



THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

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